HANDBOOK
TO
GOVERNMENT
SITUATIONS.


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OR,

THE QUEEN'S CIVIL SERVICE

CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO

NOMINATION, MODE OF APPOINTMENT, AND PAY.

WITH EXAMINATION PAPERS, AND SPECIMENS OF HANDWRITING EXTRACTED FROM THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON:
EDWARD STANFORD, 6, CHARING CROSS.
1866.

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CONTENTS.

PREFACE.

Amongst the numerous books which have been written as Guides to the Civil Service, I have not been able to find one which contains substantial information on all the cardinal topics without which the 'Guide' must necessarily fail in its end. The rules as to the limits of age within which only Candidates can be appointed, the prescribed subjects of examination, copious specimens of Examination Papers which have been actually set, and the classified salaries of the various offices, besides incidental points, have all been given with more or less of fullness and accuracy, but, as far as I am aware, in not one instance, as a whole, and in some cases in only a fragmentary manner. I have ventured, therefore, to add another 'Guide,' in which I have endeavoured to state all that, and no more than, a candidate may expect to know as to the conditions of the service. Full information will be found on the four above-named heads, with lithographed specimens of official hand-writing, and extracts from the tables of marks published in the Civil Service Commissioners' Reports, from which Candidates

may form some opinion as to the degree of merit which will enable them to succeed in cases of competition. This is preceded by a few general observations, and by a description of the proceedings preliminary to appointment. The Examination Papers have been taken from the same Reports, and the work has been prepared from the most recent documents (in some cases issued whilst the sheets were in the press), and from information kindly furnished to me by gentlemen in public offices.

I can hardly hope, however, that it is altogether free from mistake, though no pains have been spared to make it accurate, and readers who may discover any errors will oblige by communicating with the author [care of Mr. STANFORD, Charing Cross, S.W.].

INTRODUCTION.

The Home Civil Service of the Queen, not less than Her Service in India, has of late years been brought into a position to attract a good deal of public attention. Within the present reign the staff of many offices has been largely increased, and several new departments have been created. This, with competition, which has been the prominent point for discussion both in Parliament and by the press, has enlarged enormously the area of patronage. But, side by side with an increased power of gratifying by the bestowal of patronage, it would seem that the appetite for gratification has grown in keenness; for, although the scale of pay lags behind this golden age, it is said that the ministers' lists are usually full, and that it is as difficult now to obtain a nomination as it was formerly to obtain a place. This differenee between nomination and appointment had until 1855 very little significance. In that year it became real, when a central authority was appointed, clothed with sufficient power to compel the exclusion of incompetent candidates. The Civil Service Commissioners have been brought into relation with every department of the State, giving more coherence to the Service and offering facilities for comprehensive improvements.

The term "Civil Service" is socially very ambiguous. It embraces as broad distinctions of rank as any other profession. Cabinet Ministers are in one sense Civil Servants, and so are those useful people who deliver our morning letters. Excluding high special officers on the one hand, and those who receive weekly wages on the other, Civil Servants may fairly be said to differ as widely from one another in social position as a lawyer's clerk from a Queen's Counsel. The rates of pay and kinds of work differ almost as widely, although the commencing salary is usually from

80*l.* to 100*l.* a year, and a young man before choosing the Civil Service in preference to other occupations, and before selecting a particular office, if he has a choice, should come to very clear conclusions as to his future position. To compare one occupation with another is not less difficult than important. The prospects are so uncertain, are so much influenced by causes difficult to see and difficult to estimate, and depend so much on what we call accident, that most persons probably adopt that which lies nearest to hand. Tradition governs many, education persuades others, pecuniary advantage influences a third class, and the advice of friends may embrace all these motives. The Civil Service is quiet, secure, not laborious; it has advantages in sickness and old age, for holidays, for freedom from anxiety, and the advantage of a net instead of a gross income. The social position of a Government clerk is superior to that of a clerk at the same salary in a commercial undertaking. The average pay is higher than the average pay in the Army or in the Church. On the whole, the young man or his friends who first understand the service and then distinctly select it, make, I should suppose, a very wise selection. The Civil Servant can have many physical and mental pleasures after his work is done, and the monotony of daily routine, and the slow increase of salary need not fall heavily upon him. But a man who is ambitious of money or a career will commonly be disappointed, though in a few instances he may win his way. The great danger of the Civil Service to a few candidates, and to more parents, is the commencing salary. The difference is great between the receipt and the disbursement of 100*l.* or more annually for some years, and the enticing bait cannot be rejected prudently by average men. On the other hand, those who are confident in their strength, or who love some other work for its own sake, should try for a higher place. To such, if they have the means, the reward is worth the risk; and whether they would acquire excellence in art or distinguish themselves in the Army or the Navy, at the Bar or in Commercial Pursuits, energetic industry is never lost, and often leads them to their end. So much for the few; and now let me point out to intending candidates that the variety of choice between different offices is very considerable. The various salaries, and some details as to vacancies, will be found in subsequent pages. Promotion is regulated mainly by seniority, and a candidate can

form an opinion as to his prospects, by observing the sums attainable and the number of clerks in each class. The number of situations in the nature of clerkships to which candidates were nominated in the year 1864 is stated in the 10th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners to have been 768,* a number nearly equal to the number of gentlemen who entered the Army and Navy, or the ranks of Law, Medicine, or the Church.†

The question here arises whether this number is likely to continue; on the one hand, economy in administration will probably effect some saving, particularly by the employment of an inferior class of "writers;" on the other, as the population increases, public transactions become more numerous, and require a larger staff; and, further, an expanding civilization gives rise to new improvements, which demand new offices to carry them out. The Education Office and the Poor Law Board may be quoted as illustrations of the last remark, whilst the India Office and Mr. Gladstone's scheme as to local collectors of taxes, are in point to show how a growing tendency towards centralization absorbs existing officers within the pale of the Service.

Let me now briefly point out how situations are obtained. In the first place, then, a nomination must be procured from the holder of the patronage, either by the candidate personally or through some friend who has sufficient influence. Members of Parliament, especially those on the Ministerial side of the House, can usually obtain a nomination for one office or another, but they have no *right* to nominate, no patronage *belongs* to them. If the Minister accedes to the application, the candidate's name and address are set down in his list; but months or even years may

* The corresponding number of inferior situations, such as out-door officer in Her Majesty's Customs, letter carrier, warder, matron, &c., was 1,931.

† *Average annual entries in the United Kingdom.*

Barristers, attorneys, &c.	750
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	650
Church of England	1000
Army and Navy	800
Total	3200
Average of four professions	800

These numbers are intended as an approximate estimate only; information sufficient for a precise statement being not readily (if at all) obtainable.

elapse, especially in small offices, where there are few vacancies, before the actual nomination can be given.

I believe there is a prevailing impression that many situations are open to public competition. This error appears to have arisen from a total misunderstanding of the word competition, which may just as well be "close" or "limited" as "open." It has, indeed, been "open" in two or three instances experimentally, but is "open" as a rule only for the Indian Civil Service and for the situations of apprentice and "engineer-student" in the dockyards. In all other cases the competition is held between candidates who have been nominated, usually in a proportion of about three to each vacancy.

The effect of the nomination when obtained is to give the candidate a contingent right to an appointment,* which, if he succeeds in satisfying the Commissioners on all of the four points into which they inquire, *viz.* age, health, character, and knowledge and ability, as shewn in examination, becomes a vested right, but not before.

The examination follows a few days after nomination, and it may prove to be either competitive or simply a pass; every candidate, however, for a permanent appointment (in the nature of a clerkship)† should have made up his mind to take his chance in a competition, as that is the alternative which he will probably have to encounter. In some cases‡ the candidate is nominated to a preliminary test examination, and if he fails in this he does not proceed to the competition; and in all cases it is not enough to be a successful competitor, he must also have done sufficiently well in all the *prescribed* subjects to be adjudged to have passed in them.

On the subject of *rejection* I may observe that any candidate of average ability, who has even moderately prepared himself, may entertain a well-founded confidence that he will not be rejected. It appears from the 10th Report of the Commissioners that nearly all§ the rejected candidates were rejected for deficiencies in spelling, handwriting, or arithmetic, or their combinations; in other words, that only a very few who passed in these subjects were rejected for English composition, geography, Latin, &c. It may

* As to probation, see page xvi.

† The inferior situations before mentioned have not yet been subject to competition.

‡ Where in the following pages the (*t*) note is inserted.

§ In preliminary test examinations 92 per cent., and in ordinary pass examinations 95 per cent.

happen, however, that a candidate who passes a good examination, is surpassed by others, and so fails to obtain a situation. Disappointment is of course inherent in competition, but I believe it is not nearly so often as may be supposed the lot of deserving candidates; the proportion of competitors to vacancies is less than three to one; some, too, succeed in a second nomination, and probably a creditable examination would conduce to other employment. Assuming our candidate to have been successful as a competitor, and to have also *passed*, he is required to furnish reliable evidence as to his age, his health, and his character. A *primâ facie* case in these points is indeed a condition precedent to examination at all, for *e.g.* it would be useless to examine a candidate who was known not to be within the prescribed limits of age.

With respect to the subject of age, a general idea of the limits above and below which a candidate would be ineligible for the various offices is given in the following pages; there are, however, several exceptions with which it seemed to me unnecessary to encumber the text, the chief one being that an additional five years is in many cases allowed to those who have served continuously from a period when they were within the limits for the proposed appointments. The principal thing to be understood is that the limits are fixed (an established exception to a rule being of course as much law as the rule itself), and no arbitrary exceptions are permitted. The kind of evidence is indicated in the instructions printed at page xiv. On the subject of health, a candidate has to satisfy the Commissioners by proper certificates that he is "free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his official duties." To prove that his character is satisfactory he has to give the names of two or more referees to whom the Commissioners may apply.

In all points he should remember that the burden of proof lies upon him; that he has to satisfy the Commissioners that he is fit for the situation rather than that they have to show his unfitness. When all these matters have been satisfactorily dealt with, the Commissioners grant a certificate to that effect, which is the authority to the department to employ and pay him, and without which he will not obtain the superannuation allowance on his retirement. If he chooses to be examined in any additional subjects, such

as languages, mathematics, natural science, an honorary certificate is granted, according to his proficiency.

To complete this sketch of the points which will be interesting to a candidate, I have to add that the hours of work are usually from 10 to 4, in some of the higher offices from 11 to 5, and in a few from 10 to 5. The vacation varies in different offices from one to two months. The salaries given in the following pages are the salaries attached to the respective offices, but it cannot be always inferred with certainty that an individual receives only the pay of his class. Lastly, after 10 years' service, the Permanent Civil Servant, whose conduct has been satisfactory, comes into possession of a Parliamentary title to the benefits of superannuation. The sum allowed is one-sixtieth of his last salary for each year of service up to 40 years. It may be claimed at any time (after 10 years) in case of ill-health, and without ill-health at 60 years of age. The rule is perfectly clear, but it may be thus illustrated:—A gentleman enters the service at 20, serves till he is 50, and then retires on account of ill-health; suppose his salary is 600*l.*, he will receive 300*l.* a year for the rest of his life.

ORDERS OF HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

REGULATING THE

ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace the 21st day of May, 1855;

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments.

Now therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, Assistant Comptroller

General of the Exchequer, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esquire, Companion of the Bath, Clerk Assistant to the House of Lords, and Edward Romilly, Esquire, Chairman of the Board of Audit, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, shall be Commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men so proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in the civil establishments as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

And it is hereby ordered, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do prepare and submit to Parliament an estimate for the remuneration of a Secretary to the said Commissioners, and of such examiners and others as may be required to assist in the performance of their duties.

And it is hereby ordered, that all such young men as may be proposed to be appointed to any junior situation in any department of the Civil Service shall, before they are admitted to probation, be examined by or under the directions of the said Commissioners, and shall receive from them a certificate of qualification for such situation.

And it shall be the duty of the Commissioners in respect of every such candidate, before granting any such certificate as aforesaid,

1st. To ascertain that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted;

2nd. To ascertain that the candidate is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties;

3rd. To ascertain that the character of the candidate is such as to qualify him for public employment; and,

4th. To ascertain that the candidate possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties.

The rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads should be settled, with the assistance of the Commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the depart-

ment; but, except that candidates for admission to any of the junior situations in any branch of the Civil Service will be required to obtain certificates of qualification as aforesaid, such Examining Board shall not make any alteration in respect to the nomination or appointment of candidates by those who are or may be charged with the duty of nomination and appointment.

After the candidate has passed his examination, and received his certificate of qualification from the Commissioners, he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which he is intended, and he shall not be finally appointed to the public service unless upon satisfactory proofs of his fitness being furnished to the chief of the department after six months' probation.

And it is lastly hereby ordered, that in case the chief of any department considers it desirable to appoint to any situation for which there are no prescribed limits of age a person of mature age having acquired special qualifications for the appointment in other pursuits, such person shall not in virtue of this order be required to obtain any certificate from the said Commissioners in order to obtaining such appointment, but the chief of the department shall cause the appointment of any person not previously examined to be formally recorded as having been made on account of special qualifications.

(Signed) WM. L. BATHURST.

Council Office,
22nd May, 1855.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of April, 1862;

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order made by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, on the 21st day of May, 1855, Her Majesty, by and with advice of Her said Council, did order that the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esquire

(now Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Knight Commander of the Bath), and Edward Romilly, Esquire, or such other persons as Her Majesty should from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, should be Commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, and should hold their offices at the pleasure of Her Majesty, and should have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as might be required to assist them in the performance of the duties by the said order assigned to them.

And whereas since the date of the said order the said Edward Romilly and Sir John George Shaw Lefevre have severally resigned their said offices of Commissioners to which they were so appointed as aforesaid: And whereas it is deemed expedient that the said Sir Edward Ryan should be appointed First Commissioner for the purpose aforesaid, and that the Right Honourable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Bath, and the Honourable Edward Turner Boyd Twistleton, should be appointed Commissioners in the place and stead of the said Sir John George Shaw Lefevre and Edward Romilly, Esquire; and further, that the said Commissioners should have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time a secretary and such assistant examiners and others as may be acquired to assist them in the performance of their duties.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Edmund Walker Head, and the Honourable Edward Turner Boyd Twistleton, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, shall be Commissioners, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty, for the purpose aforesaid, the said Sir Edward Ryan being the First Commissioner; and that the said Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Edmund Walker Head, and the Honourable Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time a secretary and such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them

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in the performance of their duties, and further shall have all powers and authorities given by the said order.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do prepare and submit to Parliament an estimate for the remuneration of the First Commissioner aforesaid.

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, doth confirm the said order in all respects, so far as the same is not hereby altered.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

EVIDENCE of AGE to be Required from Candidates for Situations in the Civil Service of the Crown.

I.—Every candidate born in England or Wales after the 30th June, 1837, should produce a certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial officers. This certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the superintendent registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

II.—Every candidate not producing the above certificate must prove his age by statutory declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of birth or baptism from some official register; under which term may be included the parochial registers of baptisms, the non-parochial registers of baptisms and births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This regulation applies—

1. To all candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To candidates born in England or Wales on or before the 30th June, 1837.
3. To candidates who, though born in England or Wales after the 30th June, 1837, cannot produce the Registrar-General's certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding, in each case, upon the sufficiency of the evidence

produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(*a.*) The declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the declaration, and must be mentioned in the declaration as having been so produced.

(*b.*) If the candidate was born in England or Wales after the 30th June, 1837, the declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*c.*) N.B.—If no extract from any register is produced, the declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such record is believed to exist; or a separate declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*d.*) Statutory declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 & 6 William IV. c. 62.

N.B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take declarations.

ADMIRALTY.

19 Competitors for 4 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).

—	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Papers).	Geology.	English Composition.	Précis.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	TOTAL.
Maximum	300	50	100	100	100	(200)	150	200	200	200	150	(200)	(200)	(200)	1950
Successful.															
No. 1	267	33	68	60	90	—	83	135	117	165	68	125	—	74	1285
" 2	280	30	70	70	90	—	57	140	79	135	71	100	—	95	1217
" 3	246	3	70	66	100	—	89	80	113	120	72	120	—	23	1102
" 4	198	12	54	57	95	—	89	150	47	50	72	80	—	33	937

CUSTOMS.

15 Competitors for 5 Clerkships.

—	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	TOTAL.
Maximum	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**1400**
Successful.									
No. 1. . . .	229	46	300	170	100	105	61	96	1107
" 2. . . .	219	50	255	140	90	105	64	99	1022
" 3. . . .	220	46	273	131	95	98	98	60	1021
" 4. . . .	192	46	237	127	85	75	72	74	908
" 5. . . .	172	23	243	134	95	98	61	58	884

INLAND REVENUE.

15 Competitors for 5 Clerkships (*viz.* 3 in the Legacy Duty Office, 1 in the Solicitor's Office, and 1 in the Income Tax Office).

—	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	TOTAL.
Maximum	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**1400**
Successful.									
No. 1. . . .	233	27	291	135	80	83	126	125	1100
" 2. . . .	243	38	285	130	100	75	91	83	1045
" 3. . . .	212	42	282	125	95	90	100	90	1036
" 4. . . .	173	32	300	130	95	60	72	108	970
" 5. . . .	208	14	231	155	95	96	78	75	952

INLAND REVENUE (*continued*).

6 Competitors for 2 Assistant-Surveyorships of Taxes in England.

—	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	TOTAL.
Maximum	300	50	300	200	100	150	150	150	1400
Successful.									
No. 1	227	30	270	123	100	95	160	98	1043
„ 2	221	14	207	130	90	113	110	124	1009

POST OFFICE.

15 Competitors for 5 Clerkships.

—	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	TOTAL.
Maximum	200	50	100	100	100	550
Successful.						
No. 1	188	49	98	82	90	507
„ 2	183	47	100	62	95	487
„ 3	198	32	90	55	100	475
„ 4	165	27	95	85	100	472
„ 5	149	25	98	76	100	448

WAR OFFICE.

8 Competitors for 2 Clerkships in the Accountant-General's Office.

—	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Précis.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	TOTAL.
Maximum	300	50	300	200	100	150	200	150	150	300	(300)	(300)	2200
Successful.													
No. 1 . . .	191	29	300	118	100	105	125	63	71	100	240	—	1447
„ 2 . . .	222	49	186	130	90	120	138	105	92	161	115	—	1408

NUMBER of VACANCIES to which PERMANENT and TEMPORARY CLERKS were appointed in some of the Principal Offices, 1861–4.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
ADMIRALTY:				
Whitehall	96	12	2	—
Somerset House		32	25	29
Dockyards		13	13	12
AUDIT OFFICE	—	2	4	9
COLONIAL OFFICE	—	1	1	1
CUSTOMS	37	92	64	63
FOREIGN OFFICE	3	1	3	—
HOME OFFICE	1	—	—	1
INDIA OFFICE	9	6	5	7
INLAND REVENUE:				
Clerks, &c.	36	57	39	31
Assistants of Excise	57	97	55	212
POST OFFICE:				
London, Dublin, Edinburgh	37	58	99	98
Provinces	57	57	43	72
TRADE, BOARD OF	2	2	39	13
TREASURY	1	2	2	1
WAR OFFICE:				
Pall Mall	29	61	32	6
Out Stations	8	19	12	12

Examinations for the Civil Service of India.

Regulations for the Open Competition of 1866.*

1. On Monday, March 19th, 1866, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.†—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st February, 1866, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—

(*a*.) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March, 1866, will be above 17 years and under 21 years;

(*b*.) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

(*c*.) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(*d*.) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.‡

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge: §—

* The regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

‡ Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January, 1866.

§ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are ***obligatory***.

	Marks.
English Language and Literature:	
Composition	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " Rome	750
" " France	375
" " Germany	375
" " Italy	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed	1,250
Natural Science; that is (1) Chemistry, (2) Electricity and Magnetism, (3) Natural History, (4) Geology, and (5) Mineralogy	500

*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any one.

Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	375
Arabic Language and Literature	375
	7,125

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects: *—

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages:	
Sanskrit	500
Vernacular Languages of India (each) .	400
2. The History and Geography of India . .	350
3. Law	1,250
4. Political Economy	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The marks obtained at each of such periodical examinations will be added to those previously or subsequently obtained. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "final examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the final examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of 24 years.

11. The selected candidates who at the final examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9 shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the final examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.—The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

NOTE.—(1.) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of £100 for the first year of probation and £200 for the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates

(2.) All selected candidates will be required, at the commencement of the second year of probation, to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenants (binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in case of their failing to proceed to India), and for giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on their appointment amount to £3. 10*s*.

(3.) Candidates rejected at the final examination of 1868 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

HANDBOOK

TO

GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS.

ADMIRALTY.

Nominations in the Gift of the First Lord.

Limits of Age.

Establishment Clerks	from	17	to	25
Temporary Clerks	„	17	„	25
Draughtsmen in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office	„	17	„	25
Clerks and Draughtsmen (Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works): Draughtsmen in the Department of the Controller of the Navy	„	20	„	30
Second-class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office)	„	19	„	26
Third-class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office)	„	16	„	19
Dockyard Schoolmasters, Schoolmasters at Naval Prison, Lewes	„	20	„	35
Clerk of Works	„	25	„	35
Foremen of Works at Dockyards	„	20	„	30
Store Issuers	„	—	„	50
Artificers and Workmen	„	—	„	35
Engineer Students	„	15	„	16
Dockyard Apprentices	„	13¾	„	15
Messengers	„	21	„	35
Warders, Assistant Warders, and Messengers in Lewes Naval Prison	„	25	„	45
Mounted Coast Guard Men	„	20	„	35

Subjects of Examination.

I. TEMPORARY CLERKS, WHITEHALL:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Translation from Latin or some Modern Foreign Language.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship. Candidates will also be examined and compete in the following subjects:—*

6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS AT SOMERSET HOUSE (DEPARTMENTS OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, COMPTROLLER OF VICTUALLING, MEDICAL DIRECTOR-GENERAL, COAST GUARD OFFICE, &c.):

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship. Candidates will also be examined and compete in the following subjects:—*

6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.
9. Translation from Latin or from some Modern Foreign Language.

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS AT HOME:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
(*t*) 5. Précis.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship in the above departments.*

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

IV. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, &c., ABROAD:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

V. DOCKYARD SCHOOLMASTERS:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic.
(*t*) 3. Grammar and Analysis of Sentences.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
(*t*) 5. Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe.
(*t*) 6. English History.
(*t*) 7. Euclid (first four books).
(*t*) 8. Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).

(*t*) *The above will form the test of qualification. Candidates will also compete in the following subjects, to which a high value will be given:—*

9. Trigonometry (plane and spherical).
10. Differential and Integral Calculus, and the easier Differential Equations.
11. Mechanics.
12. Hydrostatics.

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS AT NAVAL PRISON, LEWES:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following (at the option of the Candidates):—
   English History;
   Geography;
   Elements of Geometry, or of some branches of Mathematics;
   Latin.*

VII. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE ADMIRALTY HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. Map and Chart Projection.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

5. Practical Geometry.
6. Topographical Plan Drawing.

Translation from French, Spanish, or some modern Foreign Language (desirable, but not positively necessary).

VIII. Draughtsmen in the Office of the Controller of the Navy:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Mathematics [Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations; Euclid, Books I.—IV. and VI., with deductions; Elementary Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Plane Trigonometry; the use of common logarithms; and Descriptive Geometry of the straight line and plane; text-book, Dr. Woolley's].
4. Précis.
5. Practical Shipbuilding (wood and iron).
6. Laying off Ships.
7. Calculation of Displacements, Weights, and Stability.
8. Designs for Ships.
9. Neatness and dexterity in making and copying ships' drawings.

IX. Draughtsmen in Steam Branch of the Department of the Controller of the Navy:

1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Square and Cube Roots).
3. Mechanical Drawing.

X. Second-class Computers in Nautical Almanac Office:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Centesimal Arithmetic, and Sexagesimal Arithmetic).
3. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
4. Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
5. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as applied to Numbers and Angles)

XI. Third-class Computers in Nautical Almanac Office:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as regards Numbers).

XII. Clerks of the Works:

1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Mensuration of Plane Surfaces and Simple Solids.
4. Practical Geometry.

5. Designs of simple structures of masonry, brick, or wood, illustrated by plans, sections, and elevations, with specification and conditions for letting the Work by contract.
6. Working drawings of particular parts of buildings.
7. Measurement of builder's work.
8. Estimating builder's work.
9. Artificer's work (nature of the tools required, the proportion of labour and materials required for any particular kind of work).
10. Modes of judging of the quality of building materials, calculation of the sections of metals and timber to resist strains.

XIII. Foremen of Works in a Dockyard:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic, Designing, Plan Drawing, and Mensuration.

XIV. Store Issuers:

1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

XV. Engineer Students:*

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square and Cube Root).
3. Grammar.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
6. Mathematics (Euclid, first six books, and Algebra, including Quadratic Equations).
7. French translation.

XVI. Dockyard Apprentices:*

(*p*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*p*) 2. Reading.
(*p*) 3. Arithmetic.
4. Grammar.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
7. Mathematics (Euclid, first three books, Algebra up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression).

(*p*) A competent knowledge of the first four rules of Arithmetic and of the other subjects distinguished by this mark will be required of all candidates.

* "The vacancies for these appointments are open to public competition." 200 marks as a maximum will be given for Physical Qualifications, *viz.*, height, weight, girth of chest, and strength.

XVII. MESSENGERS:
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

XVIII. CHIEF WARDERS, PRINCIPAL WARDERS, WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS AT LEWES NAVAL PRISON:
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XIX. MOUNTED COAST GUARD MEN:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

THE BOARD.

First Lord (with House)	£4500
4 Naval Lords (with House)	1000
1 Civil Lord	1000

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY.

First Secretary				£2000
Second Secretary				1500
Chief Clerk				1000
11 First-class Clerks . . .	from 600*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	850
13 Second-class Clerks	„ 350*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	550
12 Third-class Clerks, 1st Section	„ 250*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	350
11 Third-class Clerks, 2nd „ . .	„ 100*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	250
Private Secretary to First Lord				300
2 Digest Writers	from 200*l.*	rising to		350
2 Index Writers	„ 100*l.*	„		250
Librarian	„ 150*l.*	„		250
French and Spanish Translator				100

DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY.

Controller				£1300
2 First-class Clerks . . .	from 670*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	800
1 ditto	„ 520*l.*	„ 20*l.*	„	650
7 Second-class Clerks	„ 315*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	500
14 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300

Chief Constructor		900
2 ditto		800
3 Assistant Constructors		500
1 Surveyor and Inspector of Contract Works		650
9 Draughtsmen	from 180*l.* to	650
2 Modellers, 10*s.* a-day each.		
1 Valuer and Inspector of Dockyard Work		700
2 Assistants	350*l.* and	450
Engineer in Chief		900
Assistant ditto		550
Inspector of Machinery afloat, in addition to Sea pay		200
Writer and Calculator	from 315*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	500

Department of the Accountant-General.

Accountant-General				£1300
Deputy ditto				900
3 Clerks, &c.				850
9 First-class Clerks	from 520*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	700
39 Second-class ditto	„ 315*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	500
104 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300

Department of the Storekeeper-General.

Storekeeper-General				£1300
1 First-class Clerk	from 670*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	800
1 ditto	„ 520*l.*	„ 20*l.*	„	650
5 Second-class ditto	„ 315*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	500
14 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300

Victualling Department.

Controller				£1300
Chief Clerk				850
1 First-class Clerk	from 670*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	800
3 ditto	„ 520*l.*	„ 20*l.*	„	650
11 Second-class ditto	„ 315*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	500
25 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300

Medical Department.

Director-General				£1300
1 First-class Clerk	from 670*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	800
4 Second-class ditto	„ 315*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	500
9 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300

Department of the Director of Transports.

Director				£1200
Military Assistant				365
Chief Clerk				850
1 First-class Clerk	from 650*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	800
1 Ditto	„ 520*l.*	„ 20*l.*	„	650
4 Second-class ditto	„ 315*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	500
10 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300

Department of the Director of Works.

Director of Engineering and Architectural Works				£1000
*Deputy ditto				900
Examiner of Accounts and Returns, &c.	from 350*l.*	rising 15*l.*	a-year to	500
Principal Clerk	„ 350*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	500
2 Clerks and Accountants	„ 90*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300
Chief Draughtsman	„ 350*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	500
2 ditto			from 150*l.* to	250
Clerk of the Works			„ 190*l.* „	220

Department of the Registrar of Contracts, &c.

Registrar				£850
1 First-class Clerk, 2nd Section	from 650*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	800
2 Second-class ditto	„ 815*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	500
4 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300

MESSENGERS, &c.

In the Department of the Secretary.

Head Messenger, Whitehall, including allowance of 65*l.* as Office-keeper, and 171*l.* for Female Servants		£436
6 First-class Messengers, at fixed Salaries	from 120*l.* to	150
7 Second-class ditto	„ 90*l.* to	100
7 Third-class ditto	„ 75*l.* to	85
Housekeeper, including allowance for Female Servants		230

2 Extra Messengers, 3 Labourers, 1 Watchman, and 1 Gardener are also employed.

* In future, 800*l.*

IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Head Messenger, Somerset House		£150
6 First-Class ditto		100
14 Second-class ditto	from 85*l.* to	90
28 Third-class ditto	„ 70*l.* to	80
Deptford and Woolwich Messenger		80
17 Messengers and others on day pay	together	966
Housekeeper, Somerset House		100
Allowance for Servants		626

The amount paid to Temporary Clerks in London is £9727.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Advocate-General of the Office of Lord High Admiral (in addition to fees)	13	6	8
Counsel and Judge-Advocate for the affairs of the Admiralty and Navy (in addition to fees)	100	0	0
Solicitor for the Admiralty	1600	0	0
Allowance to ditto for Office and Clerks	1300	0	0

COAST GUARD SERVICE.

The Controller-General and his Deputy are Naval Officers, and so paid.

1 First-class Clerk, 2nd section	from 520*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	£650
3 Second-class ditto	„ 315*l.* „ 15*l.* „	500
11 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
3 Messengers	from 70*l.* to	90
Superintendent of Cruisers Building and Repairing		300
Surveyor of Buildings	from 350*l.* to	400

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*CIVIL OFFICERS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ON SHORE.

14 Inspecting Officers of Divisions, with pay varying from	146*l.* to	£219
32 Persons, including Marine Officers serving as Officers in Command of Stations, with pay varying from	100*l.* to	219
471 Chief Boatmen, Commissioned and other Boatmen, with pay varying from	54*l.* to	73
17 Mounted Guard	73*l.* to	91

14 Non-commissioned Officers of Marines, employed as Clerks on Shore, 4*s.* a-day, besides pension.

* There are also 7,150 men employed who are borne on ships' books.

SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT GREENWICH.

Astronomer Royal		£1000
7 Assistants, at fixed Salaries	from 150*l.* to	400
Allowances to ditto for house-rent		260
Labourer		47

OBSERVATORY AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Astronomer	£600
First Assistant	400
Second ditto	250

NAUTICAL ALMANACK.

Superintendent		£500
Chief Assistant	from 250*l.* to	300
3 First-class Computers	„ 160*l.* to	200
3 Second-class ditto	„ 110*l.* to	150
4 Third-class ditto	„ 50*l.* to	100

HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Hydrographer		£1000
6 Assistants	from 200*l.* to	600
Superintendent of Charts		400
6 Draughtsmen	from 150*l.* to	400
Writer		109
4 Messengers and Packers	from 70*l.* to	120

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

Salary	£650
Commuted Allowance for Subsistence	250

* In addition to Half-pay.

SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Principal	£450
Vice ditto	300

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE AT PORTSMOUTH.

	£	s.	d.
Superintendent, in addition to his pay as Captain	30	5	5
*Professor	600	0	0
†Mathematical Master	400	0	0
Instructor of Fortification and Drawing	200	0	0
Teacher of the Sword Exercise	175	0	0
Chemist	400	0	0
French Instructor	100	0	0
Clerk . . . from 170*l.* to	200		
Assistant in the Observatory	120		
Matron	70		
Messenger and Porter	60		

‡*HOME NAVAL YARDS.*

There are nine Superintendents who are Naval Officers, and are so paid; in some cases an additional allowance is made.

7	Engineers	at salaries from 400*l.* to	£650
7	Assistant ditto	„ 250*l.* to	500
10	Master Attendants	„ 500*l.* to	600
5	Assistant ditto	„ 190*l.* to	500
7	Master Shipwrights	„ 500*l.* to	650
8	Assistant ditto		400
11	Storekeepers	at salaries from 500*l.* to	600
7	Accountants		500
5	Cashiers	at salaries from 450*l.* to	500
8	Surgeons	„ 450*l.* to	500
4	Assistant ditto		300
6	Chaplains		350

* In future 500*l.* † Ditto 300*l.*

‡ Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke *Dockyards*. Royal Victoria, Royal Clarence, Royal William, and Haulbowline *Victualling Yards*.

HOME NAVAL YARDS—*continued.*

32 Clerks	from 315*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	£450
138 Ditto	„ 90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
Temporary Clerks	together	5271
Writers		9362
7 Timber Inspectors	at salaries from 300*l.* to	450
5 Inspectors of Stores	„ 300*l.* to	350
10 Schoolmasters	„ 100*l.* to	300
7 Clerks of Works	from 190*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	300
7 Draughtsmen	„ 90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
9 Foremen of Works	„ 120*l.* „ 10*l.* „	180
17 Master Smiths, Master Ropemakers, &c., at salaries from 200*l.* to		300
40 Foremen of the Yard (most of them)		250
29 Other Foremen	from 125*l.* to 200*l.*, average	163
94 Inspectors, &c.	„ 95*l.* to 150*l.* „	138
52 Leading Men	„ 88*l.* to 150*l.* „	98
8 Boatswains		220

Number of Workmen authorized as the Establishments at the several Naval Yards.

DOCKYARDS.		VICTUALLING YARDS.	
Deptford	498	Royal Victoria	237
Woolwich	977	Royal Clarence	91
Chatham	1466	Royal William	86
Sheerness	1044	Haulbowline	13
Portsmouth	2060		
Devonport	1921	Together	427
Pembroke	771		
*Add	670	Cost	£38,160
Together	9407	Total men	9,834
Cost	£596,058	Total cost	£634,218

Workmen estimated for in the Steam Factories at—

Woolwich	733	Total, 3,146; Cost, £196,162.
Sheerness	594	
Portsmouth	941	
Devonport	878	

Hired Men in the Dockyards, 6,065; Cost, £272,974.

* Hired Labourers entitled to Pensions.

*MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

2 Superintendents, paid on Victualling Establishments.		
4 Lieutenants		£230
9 Inspectors	from 511*l.* to	821
3 Agents and Stewards	„ 300*l.* to	450
24 Surgeons	„ 203*l.* to	456
2 Chaplains		300
9 Clerks	from 90*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	300
1 Scripture Reader		60
2 Purveyors		100

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS ABROAD.

†2 Clerks in charge, at salaries of 350*l.* and		£500
7 Clerks	from 315*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	450
33 ditto	„ 90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
2 Engineers	350*l.* to	550
3 Clerks of Works	from 250*l.* rising to	350
2 Masters Attendant		500
1 Master Shipwright		550
7 Storekeepers and Accountants	from 500*l.* to	600
2 Chaplains	300*l.* and	400
1 Boatswain		230
4 Foremen	from 160*l.* to	200
1 Schoolmaster		100
17 Medical Officers	from 196*l.* to	547

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Nominations in the Gift of the Judge.

Limits of Age.

Clerks in Registrar's Office	from 17 to 35
Clerks in Marshal's Office	„ 17 to 30
Messengers	„ 20 to 35
Superintendents of Shipkeepers, and Shipkeepers	„ 20 to 40

* Haslar, Plymouth, Haulbowline, and Yarmouth Hospitals.
† The Naval Officers in charge receive small Allowances in addition to their Sea Pay.

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. One of the following subjects:—
   Latin or a Modern Language;*
   The leading points of English or Modern History;
   Geography.
   Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, Practice, and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

III. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SHIPKEEPERS, AND SHIPKEEPERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Registrar							£1600
Allowance to Registrar for Slave Trade matters							495
Assistant Registrar	from	1000*l.*	rising	40*l.*	a-year to		1200
1 Chief Clerk	„	600*l.*	„	25*l.*	„		700
3 First-class Clerks	„	350*l.*	„	20*l.*	„		500
5 Second-class ditto	„	200*l.*	„	15*l.*	„		300
8 Third-class ditto	„	80*l.*	„	10*l.*	„		180
1 Clerk for Slave Trade matters	„	250*l.*	„	15*l.*	„		300
1 Messenger and Office Keeper							100
2 ditto							80
1 ditto							60

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

SALARIES—*continued.*

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Marshal				£700
1 Clerk	from 200*l.*	rising 15*l.*	a-year to	300
2 ditto	„ 80*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	180
1 Superintendent of Shipkeepers	„ 120*l.*	„ 5*l.*	„	150
1 Shipkeeper				60
1 Messenger				60
Secretary to the Judge				300
Usher				150

AUDIT OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Treasury.

Limits of Age.

Establishment Clerks	from 18 to 25
Temporary Clerks	„ 18 „ —
Messengers	„ 21 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks (Competitive Examination).
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Euclid (first three books).
7. Translation from Latin Prose.
8. Translation from either French, Italian, or German.

II. Messengers.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Chairman		£1500
3 Commissioners		1200
Secretary	from 800*l.* rising 100*l.* each 5 years to	1000
9 Inspectors	from 520*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	700
34 Senior Examiners	„ 315*l.* „ 15*l.* „	500
69 Junior ditto	„ 90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
Office Keeper	„ 110*l.* „ 5*l.* „	150
3 Messengers	from 95*l.* rising 2*l.* 10*s.* a-year to	100
6 ditto	„ 80*l.* „ 2*l.* 10*s.* „	90

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Nominations in the Gift of the Trustees.

Limits of Age.

Assistants	from 18 to 30
Junior Assistants	„ 17 to 25
Attendants	„ 18 to 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. ASSISTANTS:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. British History.
7. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.

II. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

III. ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANT MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first two rules).

Salaries.

The Principal Librarian	£800
Ditto, as Secretary	400
1 Superintendent of Natural History	800
5 Keepers of Departments	600
5 ditto	500
3 Assistant ditto	450
Chief Clerk	450
15 First-class Assistants (Upper Section) from 320*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	400
22 ditto (Lower Section) „ 210*l.* „ 15*l.* „	310

SALARIES—*continued.*

23 Second-class Assistants	from 150*l.*	rising 10*l.*	a-year to	£200
Revising Accountant				100
Superintendent of Fire Engines				50
27 Transcribers	from 90*l.*	rising 10*l.*	a-year to	150
45 First-class Attendants	„ 100*l.*	„ 5*l.*	„	120
43 Second-class ditto	„ 80*l.*	„ 4*l.*	„	100
46 Third-class ditto	„ 60*l.*	„ 3*l.*	„	80
Clerk of the Works	„ 130*l.*	„ 5*l.*	„	160
Messenger				120
Assistant ditto				100
Fireman				100

CHANCERY (SCOTLAND).

Limits of Age.

First and Second Clerks	from 21 to 25
Permanent Assistant Clerks	„ 18 to 30
Temporary Assistant Clerks	„ 14 to 30

Subjects of Examination.

I. First and Second Clerk :
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Latin Translation.
6. Scotch Law and Conveyancing.
7. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery; the power of reading the older volumes of the Records ; and a general Knowledge of the Writs and Extracts issued from Chancery.

II. Permanent Assistant Clerks, and Temporary Assistant Clerks :
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Latin (slight elementary knowledge).
5. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery, and the power of reading the old volumes of the Records.

Salaries.

Director	£600
First Clerk	400
Second Clerk	250

CHARITY COMMISSION.

Nominations in the Gift of the Commissioners.

Limits of Age.

First and Second-class Clerks	from 21 to 35
Junior Clerks	„ 18 to 35

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Two at least of the following:—
   (*a*) Latin or a Modern Foreign Language;
   (*b*) English History;
   (*c*) Elementary Mathematics.

Salaries.

Chief Commissioner					£1500
*2 ditto					1200
Secretary					800
5 Inspectors					800
Chief Clerk	from	500*l.*	rising	20*l.* a-year to	700
7 First-class ditto	„	300*l.*	„	15*l.* „	500
8 Second-class ditto	„	160*l.*	„	10*l.* „	280
8 Third-class ditto	„	90*l.*	„	10*l.* „	150
Accountant	„	400*l.*	„	15*l.* „	600
Record Keeper	„	200*l.*	„	10*l.* „	300
Office and House Keeper					120
2 Messengers	from	60*l.*	rising	2*l.* 10*s.* a-year to	80

* And one unpaid.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, DUBLIN.

Nominations in the Gift of the Lord Lieutenant.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 25
Messengers	„ 20 to 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. British History.

II. Clerks in Fines and Penalties Office:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.

III. Superintendents of Messengers, and Messengers:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Chief Secretary				£4000
Under Secretary				1900
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Council	from 700*l.*	rising 25*l.*	a-year to	800
2 First-class Clerks	„ 500*l.*	„ 20*l.*	„	650
5 Second-class ditto	„ 300*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	450
8 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	280
Private Secretary to Chief Secretary				300
Ditto to Under ditto				100
Superintendent of Messengers				200
9 Messengers, &c.			from 70*l.* to	100

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

*Nominations in the Gift of the Commissioners.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 23
Supplementary Clerks	„ 16 „ 20
Messengers and Porter	„ 21 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:
- (t) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
- (t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms).
- (t) 3. English Composition.
- 4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
- (t) 5. Geography.
- 6. History of England.
- (t) 7. Latin.
- (t) 8. French, or another Modern Language.

II. Supplementary Clerks:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying into Forms and Registers.
3. Indexing.
4. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
5. English Composition.

III. Office-keeper, Messenger, and Porter:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

First Commissioner	. . . .	£1500
2 Commissioners (*unpaid*).		
Secretary	. . . .	800
†Registrar	. . . .	600
3 Senior Clerks	. from 300*l*. rising 15*l*. a year to	500
4 Junior Clerks	„ 100*l*. „ 10*l*. „	250
4 Supplementary Clerks	„ 80*l*. „ 5*l*. „	200
Senior Permanent Examiner	. . . .	700
‡Second Permanent Examiner	from 500*l*. rising 25*l*. a-year to	600
Office-keeper	. . . .	100
3 Messengers, &c.	from 60*l*. rising 2*l*. 10*s*. a-year to	80

* Some recent vacancies in this office have been open to public competition.
† The present Registrar has 700*l*. ‡ Other Examiners are employed when required.
(t) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (t).

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Secretary of State.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 25
Ceylon Writers	„ 18 „ 25
Hong Kong Cadets	„ 20 „ 23
Temporary Registry Clerks and Copying Clerks .	„ 18 „ 30
Porters and Library Messengers	„ 21 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS :

Preliminary Examination :—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following Languages—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination :—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

II. WRITERS IN CEYLON :

Preliminary Examination :—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

3. The preparation of a Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination:—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Modern History, subsequent to 1500 A.D., including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
3. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
4. Pure and Mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.
5. Geology, Civil Engineering, and Surveying.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

III. HONG KONG CADETS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

The above subjects will not tell in competition, but Candidates who cannot pass in them will be rejected.

3. Latin and one other Foreign Language.
4. English Composition (including Précis Writing).
5. Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
6. Geography and History.
7. Constitutional and International Law.
8. Natural Science.
9. Any two of the following Languages (not having been taken up under No. 3),—French, German, Spanish, Italian.

Every Candidate must undergo a competitive examination in the 3rd and 4th subjects, and in any two others which he may select. But any Candidate who takes up the 9th subject may if he chooses be examined in five subjects instead of four.

IV. TEMPORARY REGISTRY CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Indexing.

V. PORTERS AND LIBRARY MESSENGERS IN COLONIAL OFFICE

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules).

Salaries.

The Secretary of State.		£5000
1 Under Secretary		2000
1 Under Secretary		1500
Assistant Under Secretary		1500
Chief Clerk	from 1000*l.* rising 50*l.* a-year to	1250
*5 Senior Clerks	" 700*l.* " 25*l.* "	1000
7 Assistant Clerks	" 350*l.* " 20*l.* "	600
6 Junior Clerks	" 160*l.* " 15*l.* "	300
7 Assistant Junior Clerks	" 100*l.* " 10*l.* "	150
Private Secretary to Secretary of State		300
2 Private Secretaries to Under Secretaries		150
1 Private Secretary to Assistant Under Secretary		150
Librarian	from 600*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	800
Assistant Librarian	" 200*l.* " 10*l.* "	400
Précis Writer		1000
Registrar		400
1 Assistant		200
1 Assistant		150
Clerk for Parliamentary Papers		200
Assistant ditto	150*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	200
Clerk in Chief Clerk's Department,	200*l.* " 15*l.* "	305
Compiler of Indices		150
First Office-keeper		200
Second Office-keeper	from 150*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	200
2 Office Porters		120
2 Extra Porters		100

* The First Senior Clerk has 200*l.* additional.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Limits of Age.

Clerks, Temporary Clerks, Supernumerary Clerks, and Assistants to Accountant . . . . . } from 19 to 25

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Supernumerary Clerks:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. History of England, and of the Constitution.
6. Latin or French.*
7. (For Committee Clerks) the Elements of the Law of Evidence.

II. Assistant to Accountant.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

Salaries.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SPEAKER.

The Speaker is elected by the House, and he appoints the other Officers.

The Speaker	£5000
His Secretary	500
Trainbearer	200
The Chaplain	400
The Counsel to the Speaker	1500
His Clerk	250
2 Referees on Private Bills	1000
Their Clerks	150
Two Examiners of Standing Orders	800
The Taxing Officer	200
The Clerk to the Examiners and Taxing Officer	200

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

SALARIES—*continued.*

THE LIBRARY.

The Librarian	£1000
Assistant Librarian	400
Messenger	110

THE VOTE OFFICE.

The Deliverer of Votes	£500
First Assistant	300
Second Assistant	180
Third Assistant	120

DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

This Officer is appointed by the Crown, and he appoints the other Officers.*

The Clerk		£2000
The Clerk Assistant		1750
Second-clerk Assistant		1250
4 Principal Clerks	from 850*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	1000
6 Senior Clerks	„ 650*l.* „ 15*l.* „	800
12 Assistant Clerks	„ 300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	600
12 Junior Clerks	„ 100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
1 Accountant		710
1 ditto		200

DEPARTMENT OF THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS.

The Serjeant-at-Arms is appointed by the Crown, and he appoints the other Officers.

The Serjeant-at-Arms	£1200
Deputy Serjeant	800
Assistant Serjeant	500
First Doorkeeper	300

* The Clerk Assistant, and the Second ditto, are now appointed by the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Speaker.

SALARIES—*continued.*

Second Doorkeeper		£250
1 Messenger		300
9 ditto	from 100*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	200
Superintendent of Members' Waiting Room		200
Assistant ditto		80
2 Porters		52
Attendant on Ventilation		105
2 Fire-lighters		52
4 Watchmen		52
4 Office-keepers		78
1 Office ditto		60
Attendant on the Office of the Chairman of Ways and Means		80

The Chairman of Committees of Ways and Means has 1500*l.* a-year.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Nominations in the Gift of the Lord Lieutenant.

Limits of Age.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE:—Clerks . .	from 18 to 25
Messengers	,, 20 to 35
RECEIVER'S OFFICE:—	
Clerks	,, 18 to 25
Messengers	,, 21 to 35
CADETS OF CONSTABULARY	,, 18 to 24

Subjects of Examination.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.

II. MESSENGERS:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS:
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.

II. MESSENGERS:
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

CADETS OF CONSTABULARY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Percentages).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography (especially that of Ireland).

Salaries.

Inspector General		£1700
Deputy ditto		1200
Assistant ditto		600
2 Assistant ditto		500
Chief Clerk	from 600*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	700
4 First-class Clerks	,, 300*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	450
7 Second-class ditto	,, 160*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	260
8 Third-class ditto	,, 90*l.* ,, 5*l.* ,,	140
Head Messenger		80
5 ditto	from 52*l.* to	75

The Establishment of the Receiver is consolidated with that of the Paymaster-General. See post.

5 County Inspectors	298
22 ditto	250
8 ditto	220
6 Sub-Inspectors	180
83 ditto	150
18 ditto	132
3 ditto	120
3 ditto	112
86 ditto	100

CONVICT SERVICE.

The Home Secretary has the Nominations in England and Scotland, and the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland.

Limits of Age.

ENGLAND.

Secretary	from 30 to 45
Clerks	„ 18 „ 40
Messengers at Prisons Office	„ 20 „ 40
Deputy Governors	„ 25 „ 45
Stewards	„ 25 „ 42
Schoolmasters at Parkhurst and Wakefield	„ 18 „ 30
Ditto at other Places	„ 25 „ 40
Assistant Messengers in Convict Prisons	„ 14 „ 20
Scripture Readers, Farm Bailiffs, Clerks of Works or Foremen of Works, Engineers, Night Watchmen, Labourers, Messengers in Prisons	„ 24 „ 40
Locomotive Engineers and Fitters, Boiler Makers, Engine Drivers and Stokers	„ 20 „ 40
Assistant Gasmen	„ 18 „ 30
Assistant Warders and Civil Guards	„ 24 „ 42
Instructing Warders and Foremen of Platelayers	„ 24 „ 45
Steward's Porters, Manufacturer's Porters, and Compounder	„ 24 „ 40
Deputy Superintendents of Female Convict Prisons, Schoolmistresses, and Lady Scripture Readers	„ 25 „ 40
Matrons and Assistant Matrons	„ 23 „ 40

SCOTLAND.

Assistant Clerks	„ 18 „ 30
Clerks in the General Prison at Perth	„ 18 „ 40
Stewards	„ 25 „ 42
Female Teachers and Scripture Readers	„ 25 „ 40
Male Teachers	„ 20 „ 40
Female Warders	„ 24 „ 36
Male Warders	„ 25 „ 40

IRELAND.

Clerks	from 18 to 25
Draughtsmen Clerks	„ 18 „ 35
Messengers	„ 20 „ 35
Clerks in Prisons	„ 18 „ 40
Assistant Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses .	„ 25 „ 40
Matrons	„ 25 „ 40
Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers in Prisons, Night Watchmen, and Assistant Cooks	„ 24 „ 42

Subjects of Examination.

ENGLAND.

I. SECRETARY:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Writing Official Letters from Minutes.
3. Making Abstracts of Official Papers.

II. DEPUTY GOVERNORS:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, and the Arithmetical Tables).
3. English Composition.

III. CLERKS:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

IV. MESSENGERS (PRISONS OFFICE):
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. STEWARDS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language,
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following, at the option of the Candidate :—
   (*a*) English History;
   (*b*) Geography;
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics;
   (*d*) Latin.*

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

VII. Deputy Superintendent in Female Convict Prison:
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules, Simple and Compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.

VIII. Schoolmistresses:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

IX. Lady Scripture Readers and Scripture Readers:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

X. Compounders:
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

XI. Farm Bailiffs:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

XII. Engineers, Clerks of Works, and Foremen of Works:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

XIII. Matrons:
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XIV. Instructing Warders, Assistant Warders, Infirmary Nurses, Assistant Gasmen, Steward's Porters and Manufacturer's Porters, and Messengers in the Convict Prisons:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XV. Assistant Messengers in Convict Prisons:

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XVI. Civil Guards, Labourers, Night Watchmen, Locomotive Engineers and Fitters, Boiler Makers, Engine Drivers, Stokers, and Foremen of Platelayers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. Assistant Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. Clerks in the General Prison at Perth:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

III. Stewards in the General Prison at Perth:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. Female Teachers:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

V. Male Teachers:

(The same as Schoolmasters in the Convict Service, England).

VI. Scripture Readers:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

VII. Female Warders:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VIII. Male Warders:

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS).

I. Clerks:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. Messengers:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

I. Clerks in the Office of the Directors:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. Messengers in the Office of the Directors:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. Assistant Schoolmasters and Assistant Schoolmistresses:

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Grammar.
3. Geography.
4. History.
5. School Management.

IV. Clerks in the Convict Prisons:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

V. Hatchmen, Warders, and Matrons:

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VI. Messengers, Night Watchmen, and Assistant Cooks:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

DIRECTORS' OFFICE (ENGLAND).

Chairman		£1200
1 Director		800
1 ditto		700
1 ditto		500
Secretary.	from 400*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	500
Accountant	,, 350*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	450
3 Clerks	,, 200*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	250
3 ditto	,, 80*l.* ,, 7*l.* 10*s.* ,,	180
1 ditto	,, 80*l.* ,, 5*l.* ,,	120
Agent for Discharged Convicts		100
Clerk of Works		250
2 Messengers	from 65*l.* rising 1*l.* 5*s.* a-year to	75
Housekeeper		40

INSPECTORS' OFFICE (ENGLAND).

2 Inspectors of Prisons		£800
1 Inspector of Reformatories		800
3 Clerks	from 100*l.* to	300

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Secretary	£700
Chief Clerk	300
Assistant ditto	100
Messenger	52

INSPECTORS' OFFICE (IRELAND).

2 Inspectors of Prisons	together	£1871
First Clerk	from 220*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	320
2 Clerks	,, 100*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	200
3 ditto	,, 80*l.* ,, 5*l.* ,,	130
1 ditto		100
1 Collector		60

DIRECTORS' OFFICE (IRELAND).

1 Director		£900
1 ditto	from 600*l.* rising 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year to	800
1 Inspector		450
1 ditto		400

SALARIES—*continued.*

Secretary and Accountant	from 350*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	£450
Chief Clerk		300
4 Clerks	from 80*l.* to	240
Messenger		52
Office-keeper		20

OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.*

11 Governors, &c.	from 300*l.* to	£700
4 ditto	" 130*l.* "	250
10 Deputy ditto	" 200*l.* "	300
2 ditto ditto	" 130*l.* "	180
72 Clerks	" 60*l.* "	160
15 Chaplains	" 200*l.* "	400
6 ditto	" 30*l.* "	135
11 Roman Catholic ditto	" 100*l.* "	250
2 ditto ditto	at 40*l.* and	75
5 Presbyterian ditto	from 30*l.* to	120
22 Medical Officers	" 100*l.* "	400
12 Scripture Readers	" 80*l.* "	160
44 Schoolmasters and Teachers	" 60*l.* "	160
12 Schoolmistresses	" 60*l.* "	80
13 Stewards	" 100*l.* "	250
10 Clerks and Foremen of Works	" 65*l.* "	150
981 Warders†	" 30*l.* "	78
172 Matrons	" 33*l.* "	62
43 Engineers, Tailors, Carpenters, &c.	" 37*l.* "	93
18 Bakers, Cooks, &c.	" 33*l.* "	78
217 Civil Guards	" 30*l.* "	71

Rations are given in all cases.

* Brixton, Chatham, Dartmoor, Fulham, Millbank, Parkhurst, Pentonville, Portland, Portsmouth, Woking, Perth, Mountjoy, Smithfield, Spike Island.

† A few receive considerably more than this.

COPYHOLD INCLOSURE AND TITHE COMMISSION.

Nominations in the Gift of the Commissioners.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 25
Architectural Surveyor	„ 21 „ 35
Permanent Draughtsmen, Assistant Surveyors, and Assistants in the Survey Department . .	„ — „ 35
Messengers	„ 20 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

II. Architectural Surveyor:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.
5. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work.
6. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Materials.

III. Permanent Draughtsmen, Assistant Surveyors, and Assistants in the Survey Department:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Land Surveying.
5. Plan Drawing.

IV. Messengers:
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

3 Commissioners		£1500
1 Resident Assistant Commissioner a-year to	from 500l. rising 50l.	800
1 Resident Assistant Commissioner a-year to	from 500l. rising 25l.	700
5 First-class Clerks	from 300l. rising 20l. a-year to	500
11 Second-class ditto	„ 100l. „ 15l. „	300
2 Building ditto	„ 100l. „ 15l. „	300
1 Surveyor	„ 250l. „ 10l. „	350
4 Assistant ditto	„ 150l. „ 10l. „	250
3 Permanent Draughtsmen	together	800
1 Record Keeper	from 100l. rising 10l. a-year to	200
1 Assistant ditto	„ 80l. „ 5l. „	150
Office-keeper		100
Housekeeper		20
3 Messengers	from 60l. rising 2l. 10s. a-year to	80

CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

Limits of Age.

Second-class and Junior Clerks . . . . . from 21 to 31

Subjects of Examination.

SECOND-CLASS CLERKS AND JUNIOR CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography of England and Wales.
5. Criminal Law (Elements).

Salaries.

2 Examiners	from	900*l.*	rising	25*l.*	a-year to	£1000
Chief Clerk	. . . .					500
1 First-class Clerk . . .	from	300*l.*	rising	15*l.*	a-year to	450
3 Second-class Clerks . . .	„	175*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	250
3 Third-class ditto . . .	„	80*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	150

CUSTOMS.

Nominations in the Gift of the Treasury.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 17 to 25
Extra Clerks	„ 17 „ 35
Draughtsmen in the Office of Surveyor of Tonnage	„ 17 „ 35
Examining Officers, Gaugers, and Out-door Officers	„ 20 „ 25
Messengers	„ 20 „ 35
Housekeepers	„ 25 „ 45
Boatmen, Watchmen, House Porters, and Quarantine Mariners	from 20 to 30
Quarantine Boys	„ 14 „ 16

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks in the Solicitor's Office:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin.*

II. Other Clerks; Examining Officers; and Gaugers:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

III. Extra Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.



IV. Draughtsmen in the Office of the Surveyors of Tonnage
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.
6. Practical Ship-building, Laying-off Ships, Mechanical Drawing and Displacement.

V. Out-door Officers:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different Weights and Measures).

VI. Messengers and Housekeepers:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules):

VII. Boatmen, Watchmen, House Porters, and Quarantine Mariners and Boys:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.*

THE BOARD.

The Chairman	£2000
Deputy ditto	1600
3 Commissioners	1200

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Secretary						£1400
Assistant ditto	from	800*l.*	rising	25*l.*	a-year to	1000
3 Committee Clerks	„	600*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	700
London Petition Clerk	„	470*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	500
3 Chief Clerks	„	350*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	450
6 First-class Clerks	„	240*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	300
7 Second-class ditto	„	170*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	230
8 Third-class ditto	„	100*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	160

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor		£2000
2 Assistant Solicitors		800
9 Clerks with fixed salaries	varying from 90*l.* to	500

* A new scheme for the establishment of the Customs Department is now in preparation, under which the number of classes of Clerks will be reduced and the scale of pay improved.

SALARIES—*continued.*

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

2 Surveyors-General	800*l.*; after 5 years	£900
Surveyor-General for Tonnage		800
Principal Surveyor for Tonnage		500
Draughtsman	from 200*l.* rising 5*l.* a-year to	250
2 ditto		200
Surveyor for Buildings	from 400*l.* rising 50*l.* every 5 years to	500
Professional Clerk	" 200*l.* " " "	300
Clerk of the Works		150

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Receiver-General		£1200
Assistant ditto		600
4 First-class Clerks	from 350*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	450
4 Second-class ditto	" 240*l.* " 15*l.* "	320
6 Third-class ditto	" 160*l.* " 10*l.* "	220
9 Fourth ditto	" 80*l.* " 10*l.* "	140

CONTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Controller-General	from 700*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	£800
Assistant ditto	" 450*l.* " 20*l.* "	550
4 Principals of Branches	" 350*l.* " 20*l.* "	450
6 First-class Clerks	" 250*l.* " 15*l.* "	320
7 Second-class ditto	" 200*l.* " 10*l.* "	240
8 Third-class ditto	" 160*l.* " 10*l.* "	190
9 Fourth-class ditto	" 110*l.* " 10*l.* "	150
11 Fifth-class ditto	" 75*l.* " 5*l.* "	100
3 Supernumary ditto		80

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Inspector-General	800*l.*; after 5 years	£900
Assistant ditto	from 450*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	550
4 Principal Clerks	" 320*l.* " 15*l.* "	400
7 First-class ditto	" 250*l.* " 10*l.* "	300
7 Second-class ditto	" 200*l.* " 10*l.* "	230
9 Third-class ditto	" 150*l.* " 5*l.* "	170
10 Fourth-class ditto	" 105*l.* " 5*l.* "	140
12 Fifth-class ditto	" 75*l.* " 5*l.* "	100

SALARIES—*continued.*

EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

*Examiner	from 650*l.*	rising 25*l.*	a-year to	£750
Assistant ditto . . .	„ 450*l.*	„ 25*l.*	„	550
9 Principal Clerks . .	„ 320*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	400
17 First-class ditto . . .	„ 260*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300
20 Second-class ditto . .	„ 210*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	250
24 Third-class ditto . .	from 180*l.*	rising 10*l.*	a-year to	£200
28 Fourth-class ditto . .	„ 150*l.*	„ 5*l.*	„	170
33 Fifth-class ditto . . .	„ 105*l.*	„ 5*l.*	„	140
39 Sixth-class ditto . . .	„ 75*l.*	„ 5*l.*	„	100

LONG ROOM.

*Collector and Chief Registrar of Shipping				£1000
5 Principals of Branches .	from 400*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	500
6 Chief Clerks . . .	„ 310*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	350
4 First-class ditto . .	„ 260*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300
6 Second-class ditto . .	„ 210*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	250
10 Third-class ditto . .	„ 160*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	200
13 Fourth-class ditto . .	„ 110*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	150
16 Fifth-class ditto . . .	„ 75*l.*	„ 5*l.*	„	100

SEARCHER'S OFFICE.

Principal	from 400*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	£500
†Chief Clerk	„ 310*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	350
2 First-class Clerks . .	„ 260*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300
3 Second-class ditto . .	„ 210*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	250
5 Third-class ditto . .	„ 160*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	200
8 Fourth-class ditto . .	„ 110*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	150
11 Fifth-class ditto . .	„ 75*l.*	„ 5*l.*	„	100

* This Officer has 200*l.* a-year additional.

† The Chief Clerk has 50*l.* a-year additional.

SALARIES—*continued*

CUSTOM HOUSE AND VICTORIA DOCKS.

Controller	from	400*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a-year to	£500
Assistant ditto	,,	320*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	400
1 Principal Clerk	,,	320*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	400
5 ditto	,,	270*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	300
7 First-class Clerks	,,	230*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	260
9 Second-class ditto	,,	190*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	220
11 Third-class ditto	,,	160*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	180
13 Fourth-class ditto	,,	130*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	150
15 Fifth-class ditto	,,	105*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	120
18 Sixth-class ditto	,,	75*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	100

TEA AND EAST INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Controller	from	400*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a-year to	£500
Assistant ditto	,,	320*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	400
4 Principal Clerks	,,	270*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	300
6 First-class ditto	,,	230*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	260
9 Second-class ditto	,,	190*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	220
10 Third-class ditto	,,	160*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	180
13 Fourth-class ditto	,,	130*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	150
15 Fifth-class ditto	,,	105*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	120
18 Sixth-class ditto	,,	75*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	100

LONDON DOCKS.

Controller	from	400*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a-year to	£500
Assistant ditto	,,	320*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	400
3 Principal Clerks	,,	270*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	300
5 First-class ditto	,,	230*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	260
6 Second-class ditto	,,	190*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	220
7 Third-class ditto	,,	160*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	180
9 Fourth-class ditto	,,	130*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	150
11 Fifth-class ditto	,,	105*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	120
14 Sixth-class ditto	,,	75*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	100
6 Supernumerary ditto						75

* The Examiner has 50*l.* a-year additional.

SALARIES—*continued.*

ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS.

Controller	from 350*l.*	rising 20*l.* a-year to	£450
Assistant ditto	„ 320*l.*	„ 15*l.* „	350
1 Principal Clerk	„ 270*l.*	„ 10*l.* „	300
2 First-class Clerks	„ 230*l.*	„ 10*l.* „	260
3 Second-class ditto	„ 190*l.*	„ 10*l.* „	220
3 Third-class ditto	„ 160*l.*	„ 10*l.* „	180
4 Fourth-class ditto	„ 130*l.*	„ 10*l.* „	150
5 Fifth-class ditto	„ 105*l.*	„ 5*l.* „	120
7 Sixth-class ditto	„ 75*l.*	„ 5*l.* „	100

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCKS.

Controller	from 350*l.*	rising 20*l.* a-year to	£450
Assistant ditto	„ 320*l.*	„ 15*l.* „	350
1 Principal Clerk	„ 270*l.*	„ 10*l.* „	300
2 First-class Clerks	from 230*l.*	rising 10*l.* a-year to	£260
3 Second-class ditto	„ 190*l.*	„ 10*l.* „	220
4 Third-class ditto	„ 160*l.*	„ 10*l.* „	180
5 Fourth-class ditto	„ 130*l.*	„ 10*l.* „	150
6 Fifth-class ditto	„ 105*l.*	„ 5*l.* „	120
7 Sixth-class ditto	„ 75*l.*	„ 5*l.* „	100
Medical Inspector		700*l.*; after 5 years	800
Surgeon at Gravesend			175

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Controller	from 600*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	£700
2 Inspectors-General		600
6 First-class Surveyors		500
8 Second-class ditto		450
7 Assistant ditto, First-class		400
9 ditto Second-class		350
17 Examining Officers, First-class		300
18 „ Second „		250
22 „ Third „		200
30 „ Fourth „		160
37 „ Fifth „		140
51 „ Sixth „		120
Principal Timber Measurer		300

SALARIES—*continued.*

2 Measurers of Shipping	£250
Registrar of Out-door Officers . from 120*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	150
*50 Out-door Officers, First-class	85
100 ,, Second ,, ...	75
150 ,, Third ,, ...	65
240 ,, Fourth ,, ...	60
280 ,, Fifth ,, ...	55
Principal Inspector of Gaugers	500
3 Inspectors, First-class	450
5 ,, Second ,, ...	400
5 Gaugers, First-class	350
8 ,, Second ,, ...	300
11 ,, Third ,, ...	250
15 ,, Fourth ,, ...	200
20 Gaugers, Fifth class	£150
27 ,, Sixth ,, ...	125
*40 Watermen, First-class	55
50 ,, Second ,, ...	50
60 ,, Third ,, ...	45
*5 Watchmen, First-class	50
6 ,, Second ,, ...	45
9 ,, Third ,, ...	40
1 Constable	80
3 ,, ...	70
Housekeeper and Storekeeper	260
2 Doorkeepers	100
1 Housekeeper	80
Head Messenger	125
14 Messengers, First-class	80
15 ,, Second ,, ...	75
20 ,, Third ,, ...	70

* Out-door Officers, Watermen, and Watchmen have also 1*s.* a-day additional.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Lord Lieutenant.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 25
Messengers	20 to 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks in the Commissioners' Office, and Clerks in Receiver's Office:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.

II. Clerks in Divisional Offices:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. French.

III. Messengers:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

2 Commissioners		£800
Recorder of Dublin		1476
5 Magistrates		800
2 Chief Clerks in Divisional Police Courts, from 250*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to		350
9 Ditto ditto	from 70*l.* to	230
8 Clerks in the Commissioners' Office	„ 90*l.* to	260
Accountant		350

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Nominations in the Gift of the Commissioners.

Limits of Age.

Senior Clerks	from 21 to 35
Junior and Temporary Clerks	„ 16 to 30

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin.*
8. French* or one other Language.*

Salaries.

Secretary	from	900*l.*	rising	25*l.*	a-year to	£1000
Assistant ditto	„	600*l.*	„	25*l.*	„	800
Accountant	„	600*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	700
5 First-class Clerks, Senior Division	„	500*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	600
4 ditto Junior ditto	„	400*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	500
7 Second-class ditto, Senior ditto	„	300*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	400
13 ditto Junior ditto	„	200*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	300
26 Third-class ditto . .	„	80*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	200
Office-keeper						120
2 Messengers						80

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

Limits of Age.

Permanent Clerks	from 18 to 25
Temporary Clerks and Sorting Clerks	„ 17 to 45
Messengers	„ 20 to 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS:
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Elementary Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.

III. SORTING CLERKS:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

IV. MESSENGERS:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Chairman		£1200
1 Commissioner		1000
Assistant Secretary	from 500*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	600
Accountant	„ 500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
3 First-class Clerks	„ 300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	500
5 Second-class ditto	„ 100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
Messenger	„ 60*l.* „ 2*l.* 10*s.* a-year	80
Office-keeper		80
Housekeeper		60
18 Officers	from 120*l.* to	400

EXCHEQUER.

Nominations in the Gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 17 to 25
Mechanical Attendants, Weights and Measures Office	„ 20 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS:
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.
(*t*) 6. (For Clerks in the Weights and Measures Office) Practical and Theoretical knowledge necessary for examination and comparison of Weights and Measures, and of Measures of Gas.

II. MECHANICAL ATTENDANT, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OFFICE:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Comptroller		£2000
Assistant ditto	from 800*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	1000
Chief Clerk	„ 520*l.* „ 20*l.* „	700
2 Second ditto	„ 315*l.* „ 15*l.* „	500
4 Third ditto	„ 100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300

OFFICE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS STANDARDS.

Superintendent	from 300*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	£400
Junior Clerk to ditto	„ 100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
Mechanic		78
Officekeeper and First Messenger (including 70*l.* for servants)		270
1 Messenger		120
1 ditto		80

FISHERY BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Nominations in the Gift of the Board.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 17 to 25
Fishery Officers	" 21 " 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Rule of Three).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Correspondence.

II. FISHERY OFFICERS:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Cask Mensuration).
3. Correspondence.

Salaries.

Secretary		£524
4 Clerks	from 90*l.* to	300
Messenger		70
Porter		60
Inspector		250
Assistant ditto		200
26 Fishery Officers	from 100*l.* to	180

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Secretary of State.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 24
Attachés	„ 21 „ 26
Consuls	„ 25 „ 50
Interpreters in Japan	„ 25 „ 50
Assistants in Japan	„ 20 „ 30
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam .	„ 18 „ 24
Foreign Service Messengers	„ 25 „ 35
Extra Clerks	„ 17 „ 24
Supplemental Junior Clerks in Consular Department	„ 25 „ 45
Home Service Messengers, Office-keepers, Office Porters, Door Porters, &c.	„ — „ 40
Housekeepers	„ — „ 50

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.
4. German (translation and writing).

The marks in German to be counted as far as they go without any minimum to be necessarily obtained.

II. Attachés;

1. Orthography and Handwriting.
2. General Intelligence.
3. Précis Writing.
4. Latin (Grammar and Translation).

Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

5. French (Grammar and Translation into English).
6. German (Grammar).
7. Geography.

8. A fair knowledge of the Political History of Europe and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Paris, in 1815, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions during that period.
9. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Decimals—Colenso).
10. Euclid (Book I.).
11. Constitutional History of England [Text-books, 'Blackstone's Commentaries' (Kerr's edition), and Hallam's 'Constitutional History of England'].

A second examination must be undergone in the interval between the grant of a Commission as Third Secretary and that of a Commission as Second Secretary.

Second Examination—

1. General Intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which they acquit themselves, and specifically by the quickness they may show in seizing the points in papers read by them or read over to them once or twice.
2. Précis Writing.
3. French (Grammar, Translation into English, Translation into French, and Conversation).
4. German (Grammar, and Translation into English).

If the Candidate between his first and second examination has not resided a reasonable time, twelve months, for instance, in Germany, he may substitute for German some other foreign language besides French.

5. Political History of Europe, a general knowledge of the Political History of Europe and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising the most important international transactions during that period.
6. Political Economy [Text-books, Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' and Mill's 'Political Economy.']
7. Maritime and International Law [Text-books, Vattel, Wheaton's 'Elements of International Law,' and the first volume of Kent's 'Commentaries'].
8. A General Report on the Commerce and Political Relations of the several Countries in which they have resided. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners that they are competent to draw up such a report; and they must be prepared to answer any questions put to them by the Examiners within the limits of such report.

III. Consuls and Vice-Consuls :
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law.

IV. Interpreters and Assistants in Japan :
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. French.
5. (*For Interpreters*) Dutch.

V. Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam :
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. Geography.
5. Euclid (first four books).
6. Latin (translation).
7. French (translation).

VI. Foreign Service Messengers :*
1. Arithmetic (first four rules).
2. Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge).

VII. Clerks in Mixed Commission Court Loanda :
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Précis.
3. French (copying and translation).

VIII. Extra Clerks :
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.

IX. Supplemental Junior Clerks in Consular Department :
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

* Candidates must be "able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback."

X. Home Service Messengers, Office-keepers, Office Porters, Door Porters, and others employed in Subordinate Capacities:

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

XI. Housekeepers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (sufficient for simple accounts).

Salaries.

The Secretary of State						£5000
Permanent Under Secretary						2000
Political Under Secretary						1500
Assistant ditto						1500
Chief Clerk	from	1000*l*.	rising	50*l*.	a-year to	1250
8 Senior Clerks	,,	700*l*.	,,	25*l*.	,,	1000
8 Assistant ditto	,,	550*l*.	,,	20*l*.	,,	650
10 First-class Junior ditto	,,	350*l*.	,,	15*l*.	,,	545
9 Second-class ditto	,,	150*l*.	,,	10*l*.	,,	300
6 Third-class ditto	,,	100*l*.	,,	10*l*.	,,	150
Librarian and Keeper of the Papers	,,	600*l*.	,,	25*l*.	,,	800
Sub-Librarian	,,	350*l*.	,,	15*l*.	,,	545
3 Clerks in Librarian's Department	,,	250*l*.	,,	15*l*.	,,	360
2 ,, ,,	,,	100*l*.	,,	10*l*.	,,	240
Superintendent of Treaty Department	,,	600*l*.	,,	25*l*.	,,	800
Assistant ditto	,,	400*l*.	,,	15*l*.	,,	500
Clerk ditto	,,	250*l*.	,,	15*l*.	,,	360
Supplemental Clerk Consular Department	,,	250*l*.	,,	15*l*.	,,	360
1 Clerk Chief Clerk's Department	,,	350*l*.	,,	15*l*.	,,	545
2 ditto ditto	,,	100*l*.	,,	10*l*.	,,	240
Translator						500
Private Secretary						300
Précis Writer						300
Printer						150
1 Office-keeper						200
4 ditto						125

SALARIES—*continued.*

1 Office Porter	£230
1 ditto	120
2 Doorkeepers	100
1 Lamplighter and Coal Porter	94
Housekeeper	100

FOR SERVICE ABROAD.

5 Secretaries of Embassy	from 1000*l.* to	£1818
9 ditto Legation	„ 665*l.* to	1341
8 ditto ditto	„ 300*l.* to	569
5 other Secretaries	„ 400*l.* to	744
23 ditto	„ 218*l.* to	372
Third Secretaries (formerly paid Attachés)		150
Foreign Service Messengers, in addition to Travelling Expenses		525
15 Interpreters in China, &c.	from 400*l.* to	700
10 Student ditto	together	2200

CONSULS.

10 at salaries	from 1100*l.* to	£1800
16 ditto	not exceeding	1000
29 ditto	„	800
53 ditto	„	600
84 ditto	„	400
65 ditto	„	200

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

Limits of Age.

Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Messengers . from 16 to 25

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND MESSENGERS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Elementary Arithmetic.

Salaries.

Registrar (England)	£1000
6 Clerks . . . . from 60*l.* to	300
Registrar (Scotland)	150
Ditto (Ireland)	150

HOME OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Secretary of State.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from	18 to 25
Clerks in the Office of the Counsel	,,	18 to 30
Extra Clerks	,,	17 to 35
Secretary to Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey . .	,,	25 to 45
Office-keepers	,,	30 to 45
Door-keepers, Office Porters, Porters, and Messengers	,,	20 to 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.*
7. French.*

II. Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. English Composition.
3. Geography.
4. English History.
5. French (translation, composition, and speaking).

III. Extra Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, including the Rule of Three).
3. Grammatical construction of Sentences of a simple character.

IV. Clerks in the Office of the Counsel:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

V. Office-keepers and Messengers:
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. Door-keepers, Office Porters, and Porters:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

The Secretary of State					£5000
Permanent Under Secretary					2000
Political Under ditto					1500
Counsel					2000
Chief Clerk	from 800*l.*	rising	25*l.*	a-year to	1000
2 Senior Clerks	,, 600*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	900
2 ditto	,, 600*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	800
5 Junior Clerks	,, 350*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	545
4 ditto	,, 150*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	300
2 ditto	,, 100*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	300
Clerk for Criminal business	,, 600*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	900
Librarian	,, 450*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	600
Clerk for Signet business					350
Private Secretary to Secretary of State					300
Private Secretary to Political Under Secretary					150
8 Extra Clerks				total	1485
2 Clerks to Counsel				,,	340
1 Chamber-keeper					200
1 ditto					180
6 Messengers				from 75*l.* to	110

INDIA OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Secretary of State.

Limits of Age.

INDIA OFFICE:	
Establishment Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Copying Clerks	from 18 to 25
Door-keepers, Office Porters, and House Messengers	„ 18 „ 35
Labourers in Store Department	„ 18 „ 35
INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE:	
Senior Assistants	„ 21 „ 35
Junior Assistants and Temporary Clerks	„ 16 „ 28

Subjects of Examination.

India Office.

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.*
5. Geography.
6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee).
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee).†

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

III. COPYING CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

* For the Accountant-General's Department the "Elements of Book-keeping" is to be substituted for Précis-writing. For the Store Department, Précis or Book-keeping may be taken at the option of the candidate.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

IV. Door-Keepers, Office Porters, and Messengers:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. Labourers in Store Department:
1. Reading. 2. Writing and Spelling. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

Indian Audit Office.

Assistants and Temporary Clerks:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

Salaries.

Secretary of State	£5000
Under Secretary of State	2000
Ditto	1500
Assistant ditto	1500
15 Members of Council	1200
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State (in addition to other salary)	300
Assistant ditto and Précis Writer, ditto	150
Private Secretaries to the Under Secretaries of State, ditto	150

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary for Military Correspondence		£1200
8 Secretaries of Departments		1200
Assistant to Secretary for Military Correspondence, from 800*l.* rising 25 a-year to		1000
8 Assistants to Secretaries	from 700*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	900
Chief Clerk		800
11 Senior Clerks	from 500*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	700
36 Junior Clerks	„ 100*l.* „ 16*l.* „	450
Statistical Reporter, Searcher of Records, and Agent to the Administrators-General of India, 1,300*l.*; future, 800*l.*, rising 25*l.* a-year to		1000
Assistant ditto	from 500*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	700
Registrar and Superintendent of Copying Clerks, from 700*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to		900
Despatch Clerk	from 350*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	650
3 Assistants to Registrar	„ 350*l.* „ 15*l.* „	650
14 Clerks for Copying, &c.	„ 120*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300

SALARIES—*continued.*

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General, present incumbent 1400*l.*; future		£1200
Chief Clerk, Accounts Branch, and Assistant to Accountant-General	from 800*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	1000
Ditto, Examination of Claims Branch	,, 700*l.* ,, 25*l.* ,,	900
Ditto, Pay Branch and Cashier	,, 700*l.* ,, 25*l.* ,,	900
6 Senior Clerks	,, 500*l.* ,, 20*l.* ,,	700
16 Junior Clerks	,, 100*l.* ,, 16*l.* ,,	450

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES DEPARTMENT.

Director-General of Stores		£1200
Chief Clerk, present incumbent 900*l.*; future 700*l.*, rising 25*l.* a-year to		900
3 Senior Clerks	from 500*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	650
3 Junior Clerks (1st Section)	,, 320*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	480
4 ditto (2nd Section)	,, 100*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	300
Inspector of Stores		800
Assistant ditto		500
2 Sub-Inspectors	from 300*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	350
7 Examiners of Stores	,, 120*l.* to	300
6 Assistant ditto	,, 120*l.* to	150
Examiner of Veterinary Instruments		50
Ditto of Surgical ditto		50

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Librarian		£500
Clerk to ditto, present incumbent 320*l.*, rising 10*l.* a-year to 450*l.*; future 120*l.*, rising to		300
Reporter of the Products of India		500
Clerk to ditto, present incumbent 250*l.*, rising 10*l.* a-year to 450*l.*; future 120*l.*, rising to		300
Keeper of the Museum		500
Assistant ditto		200
Examining Physician		500
Clerk of the Works, besides commission on large works		400
Draughtsman and Clerk to ditto	from 120*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	300
Geographer		200

SALARIES—*continued.*

DOOR-KEEPERS, &c.

4 Door-keepers	from 140*l.* rising to	£250
35 Office Porters, &c.	„ 90*l.* „	141
18 Messengers, &c.	„ 80*l.* „	130
Housekeeper		100
Assistant ditto		80
8 Charwomen		36

INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor		£1000
1 Senior Assistant	from 300*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	700
1 Junior ditto	„ 200*l.* „ 16*l.* „	450
2 Ditto	„ 100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300

2 Temporary Clerks at 2*l.* 2*s.* per week.

INLAND REVENUE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Treasury.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 16 to 25
Copying Clerks	„ 16 „ 30
Temporary Clerks	„ 18 None.
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	„ 19 to 25
Second-class Assistants of Excise	„ 19 „ 25
Office-keepers, Messengers, Stampers, Packers, Warehouse Porters, Binders, and Hall Porters	„ 20 „ 35
Chief Coal Porters	„ 30 „ 40
Housekeepers	„ 25 „ 45
Watchmen	„ 20 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks in the Secretary's Office, Clerks in the Legacy Duty Office, Clerks in Offices of Receipt and Account; and Assistant Surveyors of Taxes:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.
(*t*) 6. (*For the Chief Accountant's Office.*) Book-keeping by Double Entry.

II. Junior Clerks in the Solicitor's Office, London:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

III. Extra Clerks, Copying Clerks, and Temporary Clerks:

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. Second-class Assistants of Excise and Clerks in Stamp Office, Glasgow:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

V. Stampers, Packers, Warehouse Porters, Binders, Office-keepers, and Messengers:
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. Housekeepers:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

THE BOARD.

Chairman	£2000
Deputy Chairman	1600
4 Commissioners	1200

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

2 Secretaries				£1200
2 Assistant Secretaries				800
4 Committee Clerks	from 550*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	650
8 First-class ditto	,, 450*l.*	,, 20*l.*	,,	550
Registrar of Papers	,, 450*l.*	,, 20*l.*	,,	550
Assistant ditto	,, 350*l.*	,, 10*l.*	,,	450
9 Second-class Clerks	,, 350*l.*	,, 10*l.*	,,	450
12 Third-class ditto	,, 250*l.*	,, 10*l.*	,,	350
14 Fourth-class ditto	,, 150*l.*	,, 10*l.*	,,	250
12 Fifth-class ditto	,, 90*l.*	,, 10*l.*	,,	150
Private Secretary to Chairman				100

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor				£2000
Assistant Solicitor				1200
3 Chief Clerks	from 600*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	700
3 First-class ditto	,, 450*l.*	,, 20*l.*	,,	550
4 Second-class ditto	,, 350*l.*	,, 20*l.*	,,	450
6 Third-class ditto	,, 200*l.*	,, 10*l.*	,,	300
8 Fourth-class ditto	,, 90*l.*	,, 10*l.*	,,	200
1 Supplementary Clerk for Property Tax	120*l.*	,, 5*l.*	,,	150
1 ditto				100

SALARIES—*continued.*

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Receiver General						£1000
Chief Clerk	from 500*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a-year to		600
4 First-class Clerks	„ 350*l.*	„	20*l.*	„		450
4 Second-class ditto	„ 250*l.*	„	20*l.*	„		350
5 Third-class ditto	„ 150*l.*	„	10*l.*	„		250
6 Fourth-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„		150

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY OFFICE.

Controller					£1600
Chief Clerk	from 600*l.*	rising	50*l.*	a-year to	800
2 Chief Superintendents	„ 500*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	600
2 First-class ditto	„ 450*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	500
3 First-class ditto	„ 400*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	450
12 Examiners	„ 320*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	400
17 Assistant ditto	„ 250*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	300
7 Second-class Superintendents	„ 200*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	240
28 Clerks	„ 150*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	200
31 ditto	„ 90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	140
6 Keepers of Wills			from 80*l.*	to	150

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE.

3 Chief Accountants					£800
6 First-class Clerks	from 450*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a-year to	550
10 First-class ditto	„ 400*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	450
4 Second-class ditto	„ 350*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	400
10 Second-class ditto	„ 300*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	350
14 Third-class ditto	„ 200*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	250
16 Fourth-class ditto	„ 150*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	200
19 Fifth-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	140
Boy in Warrant Room					26

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Inspector					£800
Assistant ditto	from 500*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a-year to	600
3 Inspectors	„ 450*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	500

SALARIES—*continued.*

EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

Chief Examiner	from 550*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	£650
1 First-class Clerk	„ 450*l.*	„ 20*l.*	„	550
1 First-class ditto	„ 400*l.*	„ 20*l.*	„	500
4 Second-class Clerks	„ 250*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	350
5 Third-class ditto	„ 150*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	250
6 Fourth-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	150

SURVEYING GENERAL EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

Principal Surveying Gen. Examiner,	from 600*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	£700
3 First-class ditto	„ 550*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	600
1 Second-class ditto				400
14 Second-class ditto				350
15 Third-class ditto				300

FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Registrar	from 400*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	£500
Chief Clerk	„ 300*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	350
3 First-class Clerks	„ 200*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	290
5 Second-class ditto	„ 150*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	190
6 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„ 5*l.*	„	140

LABORATORY.

Principal	from 700*l.*	rising 20*l.*	a-year to	£750
Assistant	„ 300*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	400

WARRANTS OFFICE.

Registrar	from 320*l.*	rising 15*l.*	a-year to	£450
Chief Clerk	„ 220*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300
3 First-class Clerks	„ 150*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	200
3 Second-class ditto	„ 90*l.*	„ 5*l.*	„	140

SALARIES—*continued.*

SPOILED STAMPS OFFICE.

Examiner	from 500*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a-year to	£600
Assistant ditto . . .	,, 450*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	500
Chief Clerk	,, 350*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	450
1 First-class Clerk . . .	,, 250*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	350
2 Second-class ditto . .	,, 150*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	250
2 Third-class ditto . . .	,, 90*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	150

LICENCE OFFICE.

Registrar	from 450*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a-year to	£550
Chief Clerk	,, 300*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	350
3 First-class Clerks . .	,, 220*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	270
3 Second-class ditto . .	,, 150*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	200
2 Third-class ditto . .	,, 90*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	140
4 Copying Clerks, 36*s.* per week.					
Boy					26

SEA POLICY STAMP OFFICE.

Distributor	from 300*l.*	rising	10*l.*	a-year to	£350
First Clerk	,, 180*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	230
Second ditto	,, 125*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	175
Third ditto	,, 90*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	125

WAREHOUSE.

Principal	from 450*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a-year to	£550
Assistant	,, 350*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	400
Chief Clerk	,, 280*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	330
Diary ditto	,, 230*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	250
5 First-class ditto . . .	,, 220*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	270
6 Second-class ditto . .	,, 150*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	200
6 Third-class ditto . .	,, 90*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	140
*4 Superintendents . .	,, 90*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	110
10 First-class warehousemen .	,, 90*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	110
10 Second-class ditto . .	,, 75*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	90
8 Porters	,, 60*l.*	,,	2*l.* 10*s.*	,,	75
1 Binder, 30*s.* per week.					
3 Sewers, 14*s.* ,,					

* These have 20*l.* a-year additional.

SALARIES—*continued.*

STAMPING DEPARTMENT.

Controller	. . . .	£750
Deputy	. . . .	500
Superintendent	. . . .	200
Ditto at Manchester	. . . .	140
4 ditto	. . . . from 90*l.* to	170
50 Stampers	. . . . . from 75*l.* rising 1*l.* a-year to	100
25 Junior ditto	. . . . ,, 40*l.* ,, 5*l.* ,,	75

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX.

FIRST BRANCH.

3 Commissioners	. . . .	£600
Chief Examiner	. . . from 500*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	550
Assistant	. . . . . ,, 300*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	350
6 First-class Clerks	. . ,, 250*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	290
12 Second-class ditto	. . ,, 150*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	240
15 Third-class ditto	. . ,, 90*l.* ,, 5*l.* ,,	140
1 Clerk	. . . .	445

SECOND BRANCH.

Chief Clerk	. . . . from 350*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	£400
1 First-class Clerk	. . . ,, 200*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	250
2 Second-class Clerks	. . ,, 150*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	200
3 Third-class ditto	. . ,, 90*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	150

STAGE CARRIAGE DUTY OFFICE.

Assessor	. . . . . from 400*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	£500
2 First-class Clerks	. . ,, 150*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	250
3 Second-class ditto	. . ,, 90*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	150
Surveyor of Buildings	. . . .	400
Medical Officer	. . . .	400

OUT-DOOR ESTABLISHMENT FOR TAXES.

4 First-class Inspectors	. . from 600*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	£650
6 Second-class ditto	. . ,, 550*l.* ,, 20*l.* ,,	600
25 First-class Surveyors	. . ,, 420*l.* ,, 20*l.* ,,	500
30 Second-class ditto	. ,, 350*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	400



SALARIES—*continued.*

40 Third-class Surveyors	from 300*l.*	rising	10*l.*	a-year to	£350
45 Fourth-class ditto	„ 250*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	300
100 Fifth-class ditto	„ 200*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	250
60 Assistant ditto	„ 90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	150

OUT-DOOR ESTABLISHMENT OF EXCISE.

1 Collector	from 550*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a-year to	£650
6 Second-class Collectors	„ 500*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	550
16 Third-class ditto	„ 450*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	500
22 Fourth-class ditto	„ 400*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	450
17 Fifth-class ditto	„ 360*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	400
8 First-class Clerks	„ 180*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	220
63 Second-class ditto	„ 140*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	180
62 Third-class ditto	„ 110*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	140
54 Supervisors of Foot-walk Districts	„ 230*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	250
222 ditto Riding ditto*	„ 210*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	230
40 Examiners					170
896 Officers of Divisions	from 120*l.*	rising	5*l.*	a-year to	150
685 Officers of Rides†					110
1 Officer of Diaries	from 120*l.*	rising	5*l.*	a-year to	150
30 First-class Assistants					95
250 Second-class ditto					60
2 Preventive Officers					100
Surveyor, Port of London					350
Office Keeper					160
Housekeeper					45
Head Messenger					120
2 Messengers					100
9 First-class Messengers	from 80*l.*	rising	2*l.*	a-year to	90
17 Second-class ditto	„ 70*l.*	„	2*l.*	„	80
19 Charwomen					25
23 ditto					30
First Coal Porter					70
13 Porters and Labourers, 18*s.* to 21*s.* per week.					
Fire Lighter at Port of London					60

* With an allowance of 30*l.* for the keep of a horse.
† With an allowance of 20*l.* for the keep of a horse.

INLAND REVENUE (SCOTLAND).

Salaries.

ESTABLISHMENT IN EDINBURGH.

Solicitor and Controller		£1600
Chief Clerk	from 550*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	700
3 First-class Clerks	„ 350*l.* „ 10*l.* „	450
3 Second-class ditto	„ 250*l.* „ 10*l.* „	320
8 Third-class ditto	„ 160*l.* „ 10*l.* „	240
13 Fourth-class ditto	„ 80*l.* „ 10*l.* „	150
Housekeeper		40
2 Charwomen		25
6 Messengers and Watchmen	from 50*l.* rising 2*l.* a-year to	60
7 Stampers	„ 60*l.* „ 2*l.* „	100
1 Packer, 20*s.* per week.		
1 ditto 15*s.* per week.		
Collector of Taxes and Excise	from 650*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	750

OUT-DOOR ESTABLISHMENT FOR TAXES.

2 First-class Inspectors	from 500*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	550
3 Second-class ditto	„ 450*l.* „ 10*l.* „	500
8 First-class Surveyors of Taxes	„ 380*l.* „ 10*l.* „	430
10 Second-class ditto	„ 320*l.* „ 10*l.* „	370
10 Third-class ditto	„ 260*l.* „ 10*l.* „	310
8 Fourth-class ditto	„ 200*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
10 Assistants	„ 90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	150
4 Clerks	from 100*l.* to	180

OUT-DOOR ESTABLISHMENT FOR EXCISE.

2 Third-class Collectors	from 450*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	500
4 Fourth-class ditto	„ 400*l.* „ 10*l.* „	450
5 Fifth-class ditto	„ 360*l.* „ 10*l.* „	400
1 First-class Clerk	„ 180*l.* „ 5*l.* „	220
1 Second-class ditto	„ 140*l.* „ 5*l.* „	180
1 Third-class ditto	„ 110*l.* „ 5*l.* „	140
11 Second-class Clerks to Collectors	„ 140*l.* „ 5*l.* „	180
3 Third-class ditto	„ 110*l.* „ 5*l.* „	140



SALARIES—*continued.*

31	Supervisors of Foot Walk Districts,	from 230*l.* rising 5*l.* a-year to	£250
*48	ditto Riding ditto	„ 210*l.* „ 5*l.* „	230
345	Officers of Divisions	„ 120*l.* „ 5*l.* „	150
*60	ditto Rides		110
115	First-class Assistants		95
110	Second-class ditto		60
36	Preventive Officers	from 120*l.* rising 5*l.* a-year to	150
72	ditto Men, 26*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* to 39*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*		

ESTABLISHMENT AT GLASGOW.

Collector		£800
3 Clerks for Excise	from 110*l.* to	220
5 ditto Stamps	„ 35*l.* „	350
4 ditto Taxes	„ 60*l.* „	230
Porter		50
Housekeeper		40
2 Charwomen, 10*s.* a-week.		

* With an allowance of 30*l.* for the keep of a horse.

INLAND REVENUE (IRELAND).

Salaries.

ESTABLISHMENT IN DUBLIN.

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor		£1600
Chief Clerk	from 450*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	500
2 First-class Clerks	„ 300*l.* „ 20*l.* „	400
2 Second-class ditto	„ 200*l.* „ 10*l.* „	280
2 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	150

Controller of Stamps Office.

Controller		£800
Chief Clerk		350
3 First-class Clerks	from 250*l.* rising 5*l.* a-year to	300
2 Second-class ditto	„ 100*l.* „ 5*l.* „	150
Supervisor of Stampers	„ 180*l.* „ 5*l.* „	200
Assistant ditto	„ 150*l.* „ 5*l.* „	170
2 Tellers		100
6 First-class Stampers	from 74*l.* rising 3*l.* a-year to	86
6 Second-class ditto	„ 60*l.* „ 2*l.* „	72
Packer	„ 90*l.* „ 5*l.* „	120
Registrar of Warrants		150
2 Messengers	from 52*l.* to	60

Income-Tax Office.

Superintendent		£600
Chief Clerk	from 350*l.* rising 10*l.* a year to	400
1 Clerk	„ 225*l.* „ 5*l.* „	250
6 Clerks	from 90*l.* to	160
Housekeeper		40
Office Keeper		60
Messenger		60

SALARIES—*continued.*

OUT-DOOR ESTABLISHMENT FOR TAXES.

Collector of Taxes and Excise	from	850*l.*	rising	50*l.*	a-year to	£1000
3 Inspectors	„	500*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	550
3 Clerks to ditto						100
4 First-class Surveyors	from	380*l.*	rising	10*l.*	a-year to	430
4 Second-class ditto	„	320*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	370
7 Third-class ditto	„	260*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	310
6 Fourth-class ditto	„	200*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	250
3 Assistants	„	90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	150

OUT-DOOR ESTABLISHMENT FOR EXCISE.

2 Third-class Collectors	from	450*l.*	rising	10*l.*	a-year to	£500
4 Fourth-class ditto	„	400*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	450
8 Fifth-class ditto	„	360*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	400
Chief Clerk	„	220*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	260
4 First-class Clerks	„	180*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	220
16 Second-class ditto	„	140*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	180
14 Third-class ditto	„	110*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	140
1 Clerk	„	90*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	140
13 Supervisors Foot Walk Districts	„	230*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	250
48 ditto Riding ditto*	„	210*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	230
150 Officers of Divisions	„	120*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	150
175 ditto Rides†						110
70 First-class Assistants						95
85 Second-class ditto‡						60
Messenger	from	70*l.*	rising	2*l.*	a-year to	80

The total number of persons employed in the service of the Inland Revenue is 5,025.

* With an allowance of 30*l.* for the keep of a horse.
† With an allowance of 20*l.* for the keep of a horse.
‡ With an allowance of 2*s.* a day when actively employed.



INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES, &c.

Nominations in the Gift of the Home Secretary.

Limits of Age.

Factory Inspectors' Department:	
Sub-Inspectors of Factories	from 25 to 40
Messengers	„ 20 „ 40
Mines, Inspectors of	„ 25 „ 45

Subjects of Examination.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

I. Sub-Inspectors of Factories:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*
8. Elements of Political Economy.

II. Messengers:
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

COAL MINES INSPECTORS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Knowledge of Mines and Mining.

Salaries.

2	Inspectors of Factories		. . . .	£1000
1	Sub-Inspector ditto	of 30	years' service	500
3	ditto	20	„	450
1	ditto	15	„	400
3	ditto	10	„	350
18	ditto	under 10	„	300

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

SALARIES—*continued.*

Clerk	. from 150*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	£400
Messenger		70
12 Inspectors of Coal Mines	from 600*l.* to	800
1 Inspector of Mines		700
3 Inspectors of Fisheries in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from 700*l.* to		850
2 ditto ditto		350
Secretary		500
2 Clerks	. 100*l.* and	200

All these officers, except the 2 Inspectors at 1000*l.*, are paid their travelling expenses.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

Limits of Age.

Clerks . . . . from 18 to 35

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS:

(*t*) 1. Reading.
(*t*) 2. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Proportion and Decimal Fractions).

Also in Competitions—

4. Euclid, Book I.
5. Algebra (up to and including Quadratic Equations, but not including the Binomial Theorem).
6. English Composition.

Salaries.

Registrar	from 800*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	£1000
3 Examiners	„ 600*l.* „ 25*l.* „	800
Taxing Officer . , ...		800
Accountant		700
25 Clerks	from 120*l.* to	500

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).



LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 22
Messengers	,, 20 ,, 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Surveying.
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
7. Geography.
8. Irish and English History.
(*t*) 9. Latin.
(*t*) 10. French.

II. Messengers:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Keeper of the Records	from	400*l.* rising	20*l.* a-year	to	£600
Clerk	,,	150*l.* ,,	15*l.*	,,	350

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Home Secretary.

Limits of Age and Subjects of Examination not fixed.

Salaries.

Secretary		£1000
2 Inspectors		800
1 Clerk	from 300*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	400
1 ditto	„ 250*l.* „ 10*l.* „	350
2 ditto	„ 200*l.* „ 10*l.* „	280
2 Messengers	from 70*l.* to	100

LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.

ENGLAND.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 30

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, calculation of Percentages and Averages).
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis (including preparation and digest of tabular statements and of returns into summaries).
6. Latin or a Modern Language.*

Salaries.

6 Commissioners		£1500
Secretary		800
7 Clerks	from 100*l.* to	500

SCOTLAND.

Limits of Age.

Clerks and Extra Clerks	from 18 to 25

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. EXTRA CLERKS:

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

Salaries.

2 Commissioners	£1000
2 Deputy ditto	600
Secretary	600
Clerk	300

IRELAND.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 25
Messengers	„ 20 „ 35
Clerk and Storekeeper, Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum	„ 25 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. CLERK AND STOREKEEPER, CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Vulgar Fractions).
3. Account-keeping.

Salaries.

2 Inspectors	from 900*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	£1000
Chief Clerk	„ 300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	450
2 Junior Clerks	from 90*l.* to	230

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Home Secretary.

Limits of Age.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:	
Clerks	from 17 to 25
Messengers	„ 25 „ 39
RECEIVER'S OFFICE:	
Clerks	from 17 to 25
Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers	„ 25 „ 35
POLICE COURTS:	
Clerks	from 17 to 23
Ushers, Office-keepers, and Gaolers	„ 30 „ 50
Messengers	„ 25 „ 39

Subjects of Examination.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

I. CLERKS:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.
5. English Geography.
6. History of the British Empire.
7. French.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.

II. STOREKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS:
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. A knowledge of the value and quality of Cloth, and of the practical duties of a Tailor.

POLICE COURTS.

I. Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion).
3. English Composition.
4. Either—
   (a) Geography.
   (b) English History.
   (c) Latin, or a Modern Foreign Language.*
5. Criminal Law (*if the Candidate be a Certificated Attorney, or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions*).

II. Ushers, Office-keepers, Messengers, and Gaolers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

1 Commissioner		£1500
Allowance for House and Horse		374
2 Assistant Commissioners		800
Chief Clerk	from 450*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	550
1 First-class ditto	„ 300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	430
3 Second-class ditto	„ 90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	290

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Receiver		£1000
Allowance for Horse		63
Chief Clerk	from 450*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	550
1 First-class ditto	„ 300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	430
4 Second-class ditto	„ 90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	290
1 Assistant Clerk	„ 150*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
Surveyor		550
†Deputy ditto		300
‡Assistant ditto		165
†Clerk of Works		200
Storekeeper		150
Assistant ditto		91
2 Tailors, at 30*s.* a-week each.		
Office Keeper		120

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† 25*l.* more after 7 years. ‡ 20*l.* more after 7 years.

POLICE COURTS.

Chief Magistrate		£1500
22 Magistrates		1200
11 Chief Clerks	from 260*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	500
11 Clerks	„ 140*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
1 Assistant ditto	„ 75*l.* „ 5*l.* „	150
11 Chief Ushers		100
11 Second ditto		90
19 Gaolers		80
9 Messengers		70

MINT.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 30
Clerks, Assistants in the Operative Departments .	„ 18 „ 35
Resident Engraver	„ 21 „ 50
Temporary Clerks	„ 18 „ 45
Packers, Tellers, and Messengers	„ 17 „ 35
Artificers and Office Keepers	„ 17 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Preparation of Tabular Statements.
(*t*) 6. Either of the following:—
(*a*) History of England;
(*b*) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage;
(*c*) Elements of Mechanical Science;
(*d*) Elements of Chemistry.

II. Clerks, Assistants in the Operative Departments:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Assaying, melting, rolling, cutting, and stamping of metals.
5. Either of the following:—
(*a*) Elements of Mechanical Science.
(*b*) Elements of Chemistry.

III. Temporary Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).



IV. Resident Engineer:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. Artificers, Packers, Tellers, Office Keepers, and Messengers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Master		£1500
Deputy ditto	from 800*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	1000
Registrar and Accountant .	„ 200*l.* „ 10*l.* „	400
2 Senior Clerks . . .	„ 200*l.* „ 10*l.* „	400
1 ditto and Melter .	„ 300*l.* „ 10*l.* „	500
1 ditto and Assistant Coiner	„ 300*l.* „ 10*l.* „	500
6 Junior ditto . . .	„ 100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
Office Keeper . . .	„ 100*l.* „ 5*l.* „	150
Housekeeper		50
Head Messenger	from 80*l.* rising 5*l.* a-year to	100
2 ditto	„ 60*l.* „ 5*l.* „	80
1 First Packer and Teller . .	„ 80*l.* „ 5*l.* „	100
4 Under ditto ditto . .	„ 60*l.* „ 5*l.* „	80
68 Engravers, Assayers, &c.	together	5314

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 16 to 25
Messengers	„ 25 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:
- (t) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
- 2. Copying from MSS.
- (t) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
- 4. Geography.
- 5. History.

II. Messengers:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Comptroller	from 1250*l*.	rising 50*l*.	a year to	£1500
Assistant ditto	„ 800*l*.	„ 50*l*.	„	1000
Actuary	„ 600*l*.	„ 20*l*.	„	700
Chief Clerk	„ 600*l*.	„ 20*l*.	„	650
Principal Check Officer . .	„ 500*l*.	„ 20*l*.	„	600
3 Principal Clerks	„ 420*l*.	„ 20*l*.	„	550
9 Senior ditto	„ 300*l*.	„ 15*l*.	„	400
9 Assistant ditto	„ 200*l*.	„ 10*l*.	„	280
5 Junior ditto	„ 140*l*.	„ 10*l*.	„	180
5 ditto	„ 80*l*.	„ 10*l*.	„	130
Private Secretary				100
Housekeeper				50
Head Messenger				100
4 ditto	from 70*l*.	rising 2*l*. 10*s*.	a-year to	90
Agent at Bank				300
Broker				750

(t) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (t).

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

Nominations in the Gift of the Board.

Limits of Age.

Inspectors of Schools	from 23 to 38
Established Clerks (including Supplementary Clerks)	,, 18 ,, 25
Temporary Clerks	,, 18 ,, 35
Junior Assistants	,, 14 ,, 18

Subjects of Examination.

I. Inspectors of Schools:

A. *Obligatory Subjects.*

	No. of Marks for each Subject.	
1. English, consisting of—		
English Composition	600	
Spelling, Grammar, and Language	500	
Literature: Bacon's Essays, some of Edmund Burke's works (Thoughts on Causes of Present Discontents, Speeches on Economic Reform, American Taxation, and on Conciliation with America, and Address to Electors of Bristol before going to poll, 1780); two or three plays of Shakespeare (Othello, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar); and parts of Milton (Sonnets, L'Allegro, Penseroso, and i. ii. iv. Books of Paradise Lost); and Pope (Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Moral Essays, and Imitations of Horace) .	500	
Rhetoric and Criticism, such as Blair's Lectures and Whately's Rhetoric	400	
	——	2,000
2. Elementary Mathematics, consisting of—		
Arithmetic	600	
Euclid, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Books	400	
Algebra, including Quadratic Equations	400	
Trigonometry, to solution of plane and spherical Triangles inclusive	300	
	——	1,700
Carried forward . .		3,700

	No. of Marks for each Subject.
Brought forward . .	3,700
3. Geography	500
4. History, including Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome .	400
5. Physical Science, selections from Board's Course, as Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics .	600
6. Logic (Lessons on Reasoning) , ...	300
7. Political Economy (Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. and ii., and Easy Lessons on Money Matters) .	300
8. Book-keeping	200
	6,000

NOTE.—No candidate will be appointed whose marks on the whole course above mentioned do not amount to 2,000, or who shall fail in showing a competent knowledge of any one of the above subjects.

B. *Optional Subjects.*

1. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome .	1,000
2. Ditto, ditto, France	400
3. Ditto, ditto, Germany	400
4. Ditto, ditto, Italy	400

NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than one Modern Language.

5. Logic (Whately, Mill, Books i. ii. iii. and v.)	400
6. History and Philosophy of Education	400
7. Political Economy—Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. ii. iii. and v.; Malthus (Essay on Population); Senior; and J. S. Mill (Books i. ii. iii. and v.)	400
8. Higher Mathematics (Theory of Equations, Differential and Integral Calculus)	600
9. Natural Science.	
(*a*) Chemistry (1); Heat (2); Electricity (3); and Magnetism (4); as treated of in Board's Course of Lectures (the maximum for any three)	500
(*b*) Animal (5), and Vegetable (6) Physiology, with principles of Classification (Carpenter)	500

(c) Geology (7); and Mineralogy (8); (Ansted, Page) . 300

NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under last head,—Natural Science.

A candidate will not get credit for any subject in the Optional Course unless his marks show him to be possessed of a competent knowledge of that subject.

II. CLERKS (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS):

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (*for Financial Department*).
5. English Grammar.
6. English Composition.
7. Précis.
8. Geography.
9. Euclid (First Three Books).
10. French or Latin, at the option of the candidate.
11. History of English Literature.

III. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (General Principles).
4. English Composition.
5. English Grammar.
6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland.

Salaries.

OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Resident Commissioner						£1000
2 Secretaries	from	600*l.*	rising	50*l.*	a-year to	750
Accountant	,,	500*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	600
Assistant ditto	,,	280*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	360
2 Chief Clerks	,,	550*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	600
1 First-class Clerk						400

SALARIES—*continued.*

5 First-class Clerks . . .	from 280*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	£360
18 Second-class ditto . . .	,, 160*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	250
25 Third-class ditto	,, 90*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	150
6 Junior Assistants	from 15*l.* to	52
Storekeeper	from 250*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	300
Principal Messenger		75
2 Assistant ditto, 18*s.* a-week.		
2 Storekeepers, 16*s.* 6*d.*		

INSPECTORS.

6 Head Inspectors		£400
Personal and Travelling Expenses	together	1600
*14 First-class District Inspectors	from 320*l.* to	420
*36 Second-class ditto	,, 275*l.* to	355
*10 Sub-Inspectors	,, 200*l.* to	300

* Travelling expenses only are allowed.

PARLIAMENT OFFICE (HOUSE OF LORDS).

Nominations in the Gift of the Clerk, the Lord Chancellor, the Chairman of Committees, and the Usher of the Black Rod.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 25
Temporary Clerks	„ 17 „ 30
Summoning Officers and Messengers	„ 21 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks and Temporary Clerks:

Preliminary Test Examination—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Hallam's Constitutional History, and May's Constitutional History.
6. Latin or French Translation.

*Competitive Examination.**

(*The marks assigned in the preliminary examination will be carried on to the competitive examination.*)

A. English Language, Literature, and Composition. (An alternative opportunity will be given to the Candidate of showing his ability to draw a legal instrument.)

B. Latin and Greek.

C. Mathematics (pure and mixed).

D. Modern Foreign Languages, not exceeding three.

(*The Candidate is to be at liberty to select any two of the subjects* A, B, C, D).

* The character of the papers in these subjects will be similar to that of the papers in the same subjects given in examinations for the Civil Service of India (see Appendix to the Reports of the Commissioners), but English History is not included in Division A.

II. Summoning Officers:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. Correspondence.

III. Messengers:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).

Salaries.

Chairman of Committees	£2500
Counsel	1500
Serjeant-at-Arms	1500

The Estimates presented to Parliament do not give the other salaries, out of regard to the privileges of the House.

PATENT OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor.

Limits of Age.

Clerks, Extra Clerks, and Assistants to the Curator, from 18 to 30.

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS, EXTRA CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS TO CURATOR:
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

Salaries.

PATENT DIVISION.

Clerk of the Commissioners		£600
Chief Clerk	from 400*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	500
2 Clerks	,, 250*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	350
3 ditto	,, 100*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	200
4 Extra ditto		130

SPECIFICATION DIVISION.

Superintendent		£1000
Chief Clerk		350
3 Clerks	from 220*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	320
6 ditto	,, 100*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	200
4 Extra ditto		130
1 Messenger		78
2 ditto		68

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Treasury.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 25
Extra Clerks	„ 18 „ 30
Office Keepers	„ 30 „ 40
Messengers	„ 20 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:
- (t) 1. Writing from Dictation.
- (t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
- 3. Arithmetic (Purchase of Stock and Exchange).
- (t) 4. Book-keeping.
- (t) 5. English Composition.
- 6. Précis.
- (t) 7. One Dead or Modern Language.*

II. Extra Clerks:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. Office Keepers and Messengers:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and in the case of Office-keepers, Proportion).

Salaries.

The Paymaster-General receives a salary of 2000*l.* as Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Assistant Paymaster-General	from 1000*l.*	rising 50*l.*	a-year to	£1200
Deputy ditto (Dublin)	„ 820*l.*	„ 20*l.*	„	950
2 First-class Clerks (1st section)	„ 670*l.*	„ 20*l.*	„	800
5 ditto ditto (2nd „)	„ 520*l.*	„ 20*l.*	„	650
16 Second-class ditto	„ 315*l.*	„ 15*l.*	„	500
35 Third-class ditto	„ 100*l.*	„ 10*l.*	„	300
2 Temporary ditto	„ 100*l.*	„ 5*l.*	„	150
Office-keeper				180
9 Messengers			from 80*l.* to	100

(t) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (t).

In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translated.

POOR LAW BOARD (ENGLAND).

Nominations in the Gift of the President.

Limits of Age.

Clerks, Supplementary Clerks, and Clerks to Inspectors	from 18 to 25
Copyists	„ 18 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. Superior Clerks:*

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.

II. Supplementary Clerks and Clerks to Inspectors:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

III. Copyists:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Exercises designed to test ability to copy with accuracy and decipher readily Handwriting difficult to be read.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions .

Salaries.

The President	£2000
Parliamentary Secretary	1500
Permanent ditto	1000
Assistant Secretary, Parliamentary	1200
ditto Permanent . from 700*l.* rising 50*l.* a-year to	900

* "Candidates for Clerkships of the superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate's previous studies."—Viscount Courtenay *to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

SALARIES—*continued.*

12 Inspectors		£700
4 Inspectors of Workhouse Schools,	from 200*l.* rising 50*l.* triennially to	600
1 Private Secretary		300
2 Chief Clerks	from 500*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	700
5 First-class Clerks	„ 400*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
21 Second-class ditto	from 150*l.* to	350
15 Supplementary ditto	from 80*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	180
Architect		400
Office Keeper		130
4 Messengers	from 70*l.* rising 2*l.* 10*s.* a-year to	100
Housekeeper		20

BOARD OF SUPERVISION (SCOTLAND).

Limits of Age.

Clerks . . . . from 18 to 45

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

Salaries.

The Chairman		£1200
Secretary		800
10 Clerks	from 80*l.* to	400
Messenger		40

POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).

Limits of Age.

Extra Clerks	from 18 to 30
Messengers	„ 18 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. Extra Clerks:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

II. Messengers:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

The Chief Commissioner	. . . .	£2000
Medical ditto	. . . .	1200
Commissioner	. . . .	1200
Chief Clerk	. from 550*l*., rising 20*l*. a-year to	700
1 Inspector	. . . .	700
6 ditto	. from 500*l*. rising 20*l*. a-year to	600
4 Medical ditto	„ 500*l*. „ 20*l*. „	600
6 First-class Clerks	„ 350*l*. „ 15*l*. „	500
10 Second-class ditto	„ 180*l*. „ 10*l*. „	300
20 Third-class ditto	„ 100*l*. „ 10*l*. „	170
Office Keeper	. . . .	65
4 Messengers	from 41*l*. 12*s*. to	52

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Nominations in the Gift of the Postmaster-General.

Limits of Age.

Third Class Clerks, Solicitor's Office . . .	from 18 to 30
Clerks in Secretary's Office (4th Class) and other Clerks	„ 18 „ 25
Temporary Clerks in Savings Bank . . .	„ 16 „ 40
Postmasters	„ 21 „ 50
Packet Agents abroad, not already in Service of the Crown	
Sorters and Letter Carriers	„ 18 „ 25
Labourers	„ 18 „ 30
Boy Messengers	„ 12 „ 18
Provincial Messengers	„ 18 „ 35
Marine Mail Guards	„ 21 „ 35
Housekeepers	„ 25 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks in Secretary's Office (4th Class):

1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin or one Foreign Language.

II. Clerks in the Solicitor's Office, London (3rd class):

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. Other Clerks in Metropolitan Offices, Temporary Clerks in Savings Bank, and Packet Agents Abroad:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

IV. Postmasters (in certain cases), and Clerks in Provincial Offices:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. Sorters, Letter Carriers, and Messengers:
1. Writing their own names and addresses.
2. Reading the addresses of letters.
5. Adding a few figures together.

VI. Boy Messengers:
1. Reading MSS.
2. Writing a few lines.
3. Adding a few figures together.

VII. Marine Mail Guard:
1. Reading MS.
2. Spelling.
3. Writing an account of a voyage.

Salaries.

Postmaster-General		£2500
Secretary	1500*l*., after five years	2000
2 Assistant Secretaries	from 900*l*. rising 50*l*. a-year to	1200
Private Secretary		300

Secretary's Office.

Chief Clerk	from 600*l*.	rising 25*l*.	a-year to	£800
*Principal Clerk for Foreign Business	,, 600*l*.	,, 25*l*.	,,	800
ditto Home Mails	,, 500*l*.	,, 25*l*.	,,	700
3 First-class Clerks	,, 500*l*.	,, 25*l*.	,,	600
7 ditto	,, 400*l*.	,, 20*l*.	,,	500
19 Second-class ditto	,, 260*l*.	,, 15*l*.	,,	380
31 Third-class ditto	,, 100*l*.	,, 10*l*.	,,	240
10 Probationary Clerks, 5*s*. a-day.				
†1 Travelling Officer	from 300*l*.	rising 20*l*.	a-year to	400
†1 ditto	,, 200*l*.	,, 10*l*.	,,	300

* The present holder has 100*l*. additional.
† With travelling expenses and 15*s*. a-day.

SALARIES—*continued.*

Paper Keeper	from 150*l.*	rising 5*l.* a-year to	£200
4 Assistant ditto	,, 110*l.*	,, 5*l.* ,,	145
Storekeeper	,, 150*l.*	,, 5*l.* ,,	200

17 Messengers, from 21*s.* to 50*s.* a-week.
1 ditto 10*s.* a-week.
1 Boy, 7*s.* to 10*s.* a-week.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor			£1500
Assistant ditto			800
1 Second-class Clerk	from 260*l.*	rising 15*l.* a-year to	380
2 Third-class ditto	,, 120*l.*	,, 10*l.* ,,	240
1 Fourth-class ditto	,, 80*l.*	,, 5*l.* ,,	150

Boy, 7*s.* to 10*s.* a-week.

MAIL OFFICE.

*Inspector-General	from 600*l.*	rising 25*l.* a-year to	£800
Deputy ditto	,, 500*l.*	,, 20*l.* ,,	600
1 Principal Clerk	,, 400*l.*	,, 20*l.* ,,	500
1 ditto	,, 350*l.*	,, 20*l.* ,,	450
3 First-class Clerks	,, 260*l.*	,, 10*l.* ,,	350
7 Second-class ditto	,, 180*l.*	,, 7*l.* 10*s.* ,,	240
11 Third-class ditto	,, 80*l.*	,, 5*l.* ,,	150
†3 Inspectors of Mails	,, 300*l.*	,, 20*l.* ,,	500
†1 ditto	,, 300*l.*	,, 20*l.* ,,	400
1 Supervisor of Mail Bag Apparatus			290
3 Mail Officers	from 120*l.*	rising 4*l.* a-year to	140

3 Messengers, 21*s.* to 40*s.* a-week.
1 Boy, 7*s.* to 10*s.* ditto.

TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

8 First-class Clerks	from 260*l.*	rising 10*l.* a-year to	£350
15 Second-class ditto	,, 180*l.*	,, 7*l.* 10*s.* ,,	240
30 Third-class ditto	,, 80*l.*	,, 5*l.* ,,	150

10 Sorters, 40*s.* to 50*s.* a-week.
19 ,, 32*s.* ,, 38*s.* ,,
38 ,, 25*s.* ,, 30*s.* ,,
76 ,, 18*s.* ,, 25*s.* ,,

* The present holder has 100*l.* additional.
† With an allowace of 15*s.* a-day, and expenses of locomotion.



Trip Allowances:

To Clerks, 5*s.* a trip; to Temporary Clerks, 7*s.* and 5*s.* a trip; to Clerks employed on Sunday Sorting Tenders, 20*s.* a trip; to Sorters, 5*s.* and 3*s.* a trip. To Clerks employed in Marine Sorting Duties, 10*l.* a trip; and to Sorters engaged on similar duties, 6*l.* a trip. Travelling and Incidental Expenses, and additional Life Assurance Premiums for sea risk, allowed to the last-named officers.

RECEIVER AND ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Receiver and Accountant-General	from	600*l.*	rising	25*l.*	a-year to	£800
*Chief Examiner	,,	475*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	575
*Cashier	,,	475*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	575
†Principal Book-keeper	,,	425*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	525
5 First-class Clerks	,,	310*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	400
6 ditto	,,	260*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	350
17 Second-class ditto	,,	180*l.*	,,	7*l.* 10*s.*	,,	240
18 Third-class ditto	,,	80*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	150

2 Probationary ditto, 5*s.* a-day.
9 Messengers, 21*s.* to 40*s.* a-week.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

‡Controller	from	500*l.*	rising	25*l.*	a-year to	£750
§Chief Clerk	,,	400*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	550
‖Examiner	,,	375*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	450
‖Book-keeper	,,	375*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	450
4 First-class Clerks	,,	365*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	400
9 ditto	,,	260*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	350
53 Second-class ditto	,,	180*l.*	,,	7*l.* 10*s.*	,,	240
55 Third-class ditto	,,	80*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	150

6 Probationary ditto, 5*s.* a-day.
Head Messenger, 40*s.* to 50*s.* a-week.
26 Messengers, 21*s.* to 40*s.* ditto.
1 Boy, 7*s.* to 10*s.* ditto.

* With 25*l.* additional for Savings Bank business.
† With 50*l.* additional for Savings Bank business.
‡ With 150*l.* additional. § With 50*l.* additional. ‖ With 25*l.* additional.

SALARIES—*continued.*

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

*Controller	from	600*l.*	rising	25*l.*	a-year to	£800
Vice-Controller . . .	,,	500*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	600
3 Sub-Controllers . .	,,	450*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	600
16 Assistant ditto . .	,,	360*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	450
40 First-class Clerks . .	,,	260*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	350
80 Second-class ditto . .	,,	180*l.*	,,	7*l.* 10*s.*	,,	240
122 Third-class ditto . .	,,	80*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	150
10 Probationary ditto, 5*s.* a-day.						
7 First-class Inspectors .	,,	210*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	300
15 Second-class ditto .	,,	150*l.*	,,	7*l.* 10*s.*	,,	200
20 Third-class ditto . .	,,	110*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	145

2,275 Sorters, Messengers, Stampers, Letter Carriers and Labourers, viz:

60 Overseers	40*s.*	to	50*s.*	a-week.
120 First-class Sorters	40*s.*	,,	50*s.*	,,
400 Second-class ditto	23*s.*	,,	38*s.*	,,
10 Messengers	21*s.*	,,	40*s.*	,,
100 First-class Stampers . . .	28*s.*	,,	35*s.*	,,
200 Second-class ditto	21*s.*	,,	27*s.*	,,
330 First-class Letter Carriers . .	26*s.*	,,	30*s.*	,,
670 Second-class ditto	20*s.*	,,	25*s.*	,,
2 Foremen of Labourers . . .			30*s.*	,,
83 Labourers	18*s.*	,,	20*s.*	,,
100 Supplementary Letter Carriers .			18*s.*	,,
80 Suburban ,, .			20*s.*	,,
120 ditto ,, .			23*s.*	,,
†389 Town Auxiliary ,, .			10*s.*	,,

516 Letter Receivers in London from 4*l.* to 90*l.* a-year.

These Officers receive also poundage on the sale of Postage Stamps amounting to 5000*l.*

6 Engineers from 22*s.* to 42*s.* a-week.

* With 200*l.* additional.

† Other Auxiliary Letter Carriers are employed when required, at wages varying from 1*s.* to 20*s.* a-week.

SALARIES—*continued.*

HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

1 Housekeeper	. . . .	£120
14 Female Servants with residence	. . . .	42
1 ditto Lombard Street	. . . .	31
1 Portress ,,	. . . .	25

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer	from 600*l.* rising 50*l.* a-year to	£800
Assistant ditto . . .	,, 100*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	130

Messenger, 21*s.* to 40*s.* a-week.

POLICE OFFICERS AND FIREMEN.

*4 Constables of the Metropolitan Police, 36*s.* 8*d.* a-week.
6 ditto City ditto 75*l.* a-year.
6 Firemen, 34*s.* 3*d.* a-week.

MAIL GUARDS AND PORTERS.

England and Wales	66 Guards.	25 Porters.
Ireland	28 ,,	5 ,,
Scotland	19 ,,	7 ,,
	113	37

Total 150 Guards and Porters, cost 14,500*l.*

SURVEYORS' DETARTMENT.

1 Surveyor	. . . .	£800
1 ditto	. . . .	780
1 ditto	. . . .	750
10 ditto	. . . . . from 500*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	700
1 First-class Clerk	. . . .	428
1 ditto	. . . .	406
11 ditto	. . . . . from 300*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	400

* With expenses of locomotion and 10*s.* a-day between them as subsistence allowance.

SALARIES—*continued.*

6 Second-class Clerks	from 305*l.* to	£446
13 ditto	from 200*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	300
13 Stationary Clerks	„ 80*l.* „ 5*l.* „	150
8 First-class Clerks in charge	„ 130*l.* „ 7*l.* 10*s.* „	180
1 Second-class ditto		230
1 ditto		200
20 ditto	from 80*l.* rising 5*l.* a-year to	120

Travelling Allowances:

Expenses of locomotion and 20*s.* a-day to Surveyors, 15*s.* a-day to their Clerks, and 7*s.* to 10*s.* a-day to Clerks in charge.

2 Officers in charge of Indian Mails through France, from 200*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to 300*l.*, with 10*s.* a-day when travelling and expense of locomotion.

3 Marine Mail Guards, from 80*l.* to 100*l.*, with subsistence allowance of 40*l.*

ESTABLISHMENT IN DUBLIN.

Secretary	from 700*l.* rising 50*l.* a-year to	£1000
Chief Clerk	„ 500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
2 First-class Clerks	„ 300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
4 Second-class ditto	„ 140*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
3 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.* „ 7*l.* 10*s.* „	140
Solicitor		1000
1 Clerk	200*l.* to	250
1 ditto	90*l.* „	150
*Inspector of Mails	from 300*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	500
Accountant	„ 500*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
Examiner	„ 325*l.* „ 20*l.* „	425
Cash Clerk	„ 250*l.* „ 10*l.* „	350
Controller of Sorting	„ 400*l.* „ 20*l.* „	500
4 Deputy ditto	„ 280*l.* „ 10*l.* „	350
12 First-class Clerks	„ 200*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
42 Second-class ditto	„ 90*l.* „ 7*l.* 10*s.* „	200
3 Supplementary ditto	„ 70*l.* „ 5*l.* „	120

* With expense of locomotion and 15*s.* a-day when travelling.

SALARIES—*continued.*

7 Probationary ditto, 5*s.* a-day.						
Inspector of Letter Carriers .	from	125*l.*,	rising	7*l.* 10*s.*	a year to	£200
4 Assistant ditto . .	,,	80*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	120
Medical Officer						200
Clerk of the Building						110

SORTERS AND LETTER-CARRIERS, &c.

21 First-class Sorters, 31*s.* to 35*s.* a week.		
37 Second-class ditto, 21*s.* ,, 30*s.* ,,		
21 Messengers, &c. 20*s.* ,, 28*s.* ,,		
117 Letter Carriers, &c. 18*s.* ,, 23*s.* ,,		
20 Supplementary ditto, 18s. ,,		
4 Labourers . . 16*s.* ,,		
7 Housemaids . . 10*s.* 8*d.* ,,		
23 Letter Receivers	from 4*l.* to	13

ESTABLISHMENT IN EDINBURGH.

Secretary	from	700*l.*	rising	50*l.*	a-year to	£1000
Chief Clerk	,,	500*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	600
2 First-class Clerks . . .	,,	300*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	400
3 Second-class ditto . . .	,,	140*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	300
3 Third-class ditto . . .	,,	90*l.*	,,	7*l.* 10*s.*	,,	140
Solicitor						400
Allowance for Clerk and Office Rent						100
Accountant	from	500*l.*	rising	20*l.*	a-year to	600
Examiner	,,	325*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	425
Cash Clerk	,,	250*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	350
*Controller of Sorting . .	,,	400*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	500
3 Deputy ditto	,,	280*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	350
11 First-class Clerks . . .	,,	200*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	300
30 Second-class ditto . .	,,	90*l.*	,,	7*l.* 10*s.*	,,	200
9 Probationary Clerks, 5*s.* a-day.						
Inspector of Letter-Carriers .	,,	125*l.*	,,	7*l.* 10*s.*	,,	200
3 Assistant ditto . .	,,	80*l.*	,,	5*l.*	,,	120
Medical Officer						150

* The present holder has 550*l.*

SALARIES—*continued.*

SORTERS AND LETTER-CARRIERS.

16 First-class Sorters, 31*s.* to 35*s.* a-week.
31 Second-class ditto, 21*s.* ,, 30*s.* ,,
21 Messengers, &c. 20*s.* ,, 28*s.* ,,
1 ditto 30*s.* ,, 35*s.* ,,
76 Letter-Carriers, &c. 18*s.* ,, 23*s.* ,,
15 Supplementary ditto, 18*s.* ,,
3 Labourers . . 16*s.* ,,
Housekeeper £10
Allowance for 2 Female Servants 55
25 Letter Receivers . . . . 5*l.* to 20

ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE CHIEF TOWNS OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

Note.—*The sums in Pounds and in Shillings are respectively the yearly and weekly amounts received.*

POST TOWNS.	Salary of Post-master.	No. of Clerks.	Salaries.	No. of Letter Carriers, &c.	Salaries.
	£				
Bedford	130	1	20*s.* to 30*s.*	11	7*s.* to 16*s.*
Reading	250	6	20*s.* to £140.	38	7*s.* to 20*s.*
Buckingham . .	70	—	—	10	Total £310.
Cambridge . . .	260	6	20*s.* to £140.	21	£16. to 18*s.*
Chester	260	8	£60 to £140.	32	14*s.* to 18*s.*
Truro	110	1	20*s.* to 30*s.*	30	6*s.* to 13*s.*
Carlisle	300	6	20*s.* to £140.	49	7*s.* to 22*s.*
Derby	300	11	20*s.* to £140.	32	7*s.* to 24*s.*
Exeter	500	13	20*s.* to £170.	99	7*s.* to 26*s.*
Dorchester . . .	110	—	—	16	Total £663.
Durham	122	2	20*s.* to 30*s.*	11	9*s.* to 16*s.*
Chelmsford . . .	145	2	20*s.* to 30*s.*	29	7*s.* to 16*s.*
Gloucester . . .	300	6	£60 to £140.	38	7*s.* to 24*s.*
Winchester . . .	185	3	20*s.* to 33*s.*	19	7*s.* to 16*s.*
Hereford	130	3	20*s.* to 33*s.*	32	7*s.* to 16*s.*
Hertford	95	—	—	6	Total £231.
Huntingdon . .	110	—	—	11	Total £333.
Maidstone . . .	250	3	20*s.* to 33*s.*	19	7*s.* to 18*s.*
Lancaster . . .	130	2	20*s.* to 33*s.*	16	12*s.* to 16*s.*
Leicester . . .	275	9	20*s.* to £140.	39	7*s.* to 24*s.*

SALARIES—*continued.*

POST TOWNS.	Salary of Post-master.	No. of Clerks.	Salaries.	No. of Letter Carriers, &c.	Salaries.
	£				
Lincoln	160	5	20*s.* to £100.	16	12*s.* to 16*s.*
Monmouth . . .	70	—	—	7	Total £217.
Norwich	380	6	£60. to £140.	71	12*s.* to 20*s.*
Northampton . .	250	6	20*s.* to £110.	23	7*s.* to 17*s.*
Newcastle . . .	450	13	20*s.* to £140.	51	7*s.* to 30*s.*
Nottingham . .	350	9	20*s.* to £140.	40	7*s.* to 24*s.*
Oxford	280	8	20*s.* to £140.	23	7*s.* to 20*s.*
Oakham	60	—	—	8	Total £330.
Shrewsbury . . .	400	6	£60. to £140.	73	10*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.*
Bath	450	7	£60. to £160.	79	6*s.* to 22*s.*
Stafford	220	7	20*s.* to £110.	27	6*s.* to 16*s.*
Ipswich	250	6	20*s.* to £140.	29	4*s.* to 18*s.*
Guildford . . .	120	—	—	10	7*s.* to 16*s.*
Lewes	120	1	20*s.* to 30*s.*	7	12*s.* to 16*s.*
Warwick	145	1	20*s.* to 30*s.*	11	7*s.* to 16*s.*
*Kendal	100	1	20*s.* to 30*s.*	11	12*s.* to 16*s.*
Salisbury	240	3	20*s.* to £100.	40	7*s.* to 16*s.*
Worcester . . .	320	7	20*s.* to £140.	40	7*s.* to 20*s.*
York	400	11	20*s.* to £140.	71	7*s.* to 26*s.*
Liverpool . . .	1000	59	21*s.* to £500.	249	18*s.* to 35*s.*
Manchester . . .	700	81	21*s.* to £450.	222	12*s.* to 23*s.*
Glasgow	700	54	21*s.* to £300.	264	6*s.* to 23*s.*

The Total Number of Persons employed in the Service of the Post Office is thus divided:—

London	3,712
Dublin	346
Edinburgh	262
Surveyors and others . . .	380
Provinces, England . . .	15,608
" Ireland . . .	2,589
" Scotland . . .	2,800
Total . .	25,697

PRISONS. *See* CONVICT SERVICE.

* Appleby, the chief Town of Westmoreland, is not a Post Town.

PRIVY COUNCIL DEPARTMENT.

Nominations in the Gift of the Lord President.

Limits of Age.

Supplemental Clerks	from 18 to 30
Council Chamber Keepers, Messengers, and Office Porters	„ 25 „ 40

Subjects of Examination.

I. Supplemental Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Accuracy in copying French and English.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

II. Council Chamber Keepers, Messengers, and Office Porters:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

The Lord President						£2000
The Clerk of the Council						1200
Deputy ditto	from	1000*l.*	rising	50*l.*	a-year to	1100
First Senior Clerk	„	600*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	700
Second ditto	„	450*l.*	„	25*l.*	„	600
1 Clerk	„	100*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	300
5 Supplementary ditto	„	100*l.*	„	5*l.*	„	180
2 Private Secretaries to the Lord President						150
Registrar of Privy Council						1000
Medical Officer of Privy Council						1500
Receiver of Clergy Returns						500
2 Council Chamber Keepers						120
Office Keeper						200
5 Messengers						120
1 ditto						100
3 ditto						85
Door Porter						120
Office Porter						100
Housekeeper						70

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Limits of Age.

Inspectors' Assistants	from 22 to 30
Accountants	„ 23 „ 30
Assistant Clerks	„ 18 „ 25

Subjects of Examination.

I. Inspectors' Assistants:

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, Practice, and Bills of Parcels).

II. Accountants and Assistant Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes and Indexing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Calculation of Percentages.
5. English Composition.
6. Book-keeping.
7. Précis and Digest of Returns into Summaries.

8 and 9. In competitions, not more than two other subjects to be named by the Candidate.

Salaries.

Vice-President		£2000
Secretary		1500
2 Assistant Secretaries . . .	from 700*l.* rising 50*l.* a-year to	1000
10 Examiners	„ 300*l.* „ 25*l.* „	650
54 Assistant Clerks .	from 100*l.* rising 5*l.* and 10*l.* „	300
1 Private Secretary to the Vice-President		150
Counsel		400
Architect		400
Accountant	from 300*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	450
64 Inspectors* . .	from 200*l.* rising 50*l.* every fourth year to	600
20 Inspectors' Assistants† . .	from 100*l.* rising 10*l.* a-year to	250

* Inspectors are also allowed the actual cost of travelling, and 250*l.* a-year for personal expenses.

† Inspectors' Assistants are also allowed the actual cost of travelling.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Limits of Age.

Ordinary Clerks	from	18	to	25
Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, other Parties	,,	17	,,	30
Assistant Geologists and Fossil Collectors . . .	,,	18	,,	30
Assistant Curators, Museum of Practical Geology .	,,	20	,,	35
Assistant Librarians, Museum of Practical Geology	,,	—	,,	35
Official Examiners	,,	18	,,	35
Assistant Book-keepers	,,	—	,,	30

Subjects of Examination.

I. Assistant Geologists, Assistant Naturalists, Official Examiners, and Assistant Curators in the Museum of Practical Geology:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. British History.
8. Latin, French, or German.
9. (*Optionally for Official Examiners*) Mathematics, as far as the Differential Calculus.

II. Ordinary Clerks:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

III. Assistant Book-keepers:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping.

IV. Supplementary Clerks:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical Structure of Sentences of a simple character.

V. Assistant Librarian at the Museum of Practical Geology:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Correction of the Press.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Catalogue and Index Making.
6. French, Latin, and Italian (to the extent of being able to translate titles of books).

VI. Fossil Collectors:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

For General Management in London.

Secretary	from	1000*l.*	rising	40*l.*	a-year to	£1200
Assistant Secretary	,,	600*l.*	,,	30*l.*	,,	800
Chief Clerk	,,	375*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	450
4 First-class Clerks	,,	200*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	350
6 Second-class ditto	,,	90*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	180
Accountant	,,	300*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	450
Book-keeper	,,	150*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	250
Assistant ditto	,,	90*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	180
Storekeeper	,,	120*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	350
Deputy ditto	,,	90*l.*	,,	10*l.*	,,	180
Housekeeper						60

South Kensington Museum.

Deputy Superintendent	from	300*l.*	rising	15*l.*	a-year to	£450
2 Art Referees	,,	500*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	600
3 Museum Keepers	,,	400*l.*	,,	20*l.*	,,	500
4 Assistant ditto	,,	200*l.*	,,	15*l.*	,,	320
1 ditto ditto						230
5 Clerks	from	100*l.*	rising	10*l.*	a-year to	200

SALARIES—*continued.*

SCHOOL OF MINES AND GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

Director School of Science*		£300
7 Lecturers		200
Librarian and Curator	from 320*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	500
Clerk	„ 120*l.* „ 10*l.* „	200
Assistant Curator	„ 120*l.* „ 10*l.* „	200
Chemist		100
Metallurgist		100
Assistant ditto		100
Keeper of Mining Records	from 400*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	500
1 Assistant, 12*s.* a-day.		
1 ditto	from 90*l.* rising 10*l.* „	180
5 Attendants	from 60*l.* to	120
3 Cleaners	„ 50*l.* „	75

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director-General†		£800
Local Director	from 400*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	600
Palæontologist	„ 300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	450
Naturalist	„ 400*l.* „ 25*l.* „	600
7 Senior Geologists	„ 200*l.* „ 15*l.* „	350
10 Assistant ditto, 7*s.* to 12*s.* per diem.		
Assistant Naturalist	from 100*l.* rising 7*l.* 10*s.* a-year to	175
Assistant Palæontologist	„ 200*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
2 Fossil Collectors, 3*s.* to 7*s.* per diem.		
General Assistant		27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

* Who is also Director-General of the Geological Survey.
† Who is also Director of the School of Mines.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Limits of Age and Subjects of Examination not fixed.

Salaries.

Lord Privy Seal		£2000
Chief Clerk	from 250*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	400
Private Secretary		150
Assistant Clerk	from 70*l.* rising 5*l.* a-year to	150
Office Keeper		100

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURT (ENGLAND).

Nominations in the Gift of the Judge.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 17 to 25
Messengers and Porters	„ 17 „ 36

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:

1. Exercises to test Handwriting (including German Text) and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.
7. Outlines of Geography.

II. Ushers and Messengers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. Porters:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

4 Registrars	total £5600
Clerks, &c.:—	
9 at	£700
1 „	600
1 „	500
10 „	450
1 „	400

SALARIES—*continued.*

3 at	£350
13 "	300
16 "	250
7 "	200
26 "	150
3 "	120
25 "	100
5 "	80
2 Ushers	150
11 Messengers, &c. from 60*l.* to	100
40 District Registrars total	21,900

COURT OF PROBATE (IRELAND).

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 20 to 35
Messengers, &c.	" 21 " 38

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS:

1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.

II. MESSENGERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, PORTERS, &c.:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

2 Registrars	£1000
Chief Clerk	600
Judge's Secretary	300
12 Clerks, &c. at salaries varying from 120*l.* to	450
5 Ushers, &c. " " 60*l.* "	120

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND).

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 17 to 25
Housekeepers	„ 30 „ 45

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Copying,
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

II. HOUSEKEEPERS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

Chairman				. £1200
2 Commissioners	. from 800*l*.	rising 50*l*.	a-year to	1000
Secretary and Registrar . .	„ 600*l*.	„ 20*l*.	„	750
Chief Clerk	„ 360*l*.	„ 15*l*.	„	450
3 First-class Clerks . .	„ 260*l*.	„ 15*l*.	„	350
6 Second-class ditto . .	„ 160*l*.	„ 10*l*.	„	250
9 Third-class ditto . .	„ 90*l*.	„ 10*l*.	„	150
Accountant	„ 600*l*.	„ 20*l*.	„	750
Assistant ditto . .	„ 360*l*.	„ 15*l*.	„	450
Cashier	„ 300*l*.	„ 15*l*.	„	400
Assistant ditto	„ 160*l*.	„ 10*l*.	„	250
5 First-class Book-keepers and Clerks	„ 260*l*.	„ 15*l*.	„	350
5 Second-class ditto	„ 160*l*.	„ 10*l*.	„	250

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

*PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSION AND †WEST INDIA ISLANDS RELIEF COMMISSION.

Limits of Age.

Clerks . . . . from 18 to 30

Subjects of Examination.

CLERKS:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS. and MS. Accounts.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping.

Salaries.

Secretary	£1000*	£200†
Assistant ditto	350	200
Solicitor	350	250
Accountant	350	50
Clerk	200	50
Office Keeper	90	25
Messenger	60	10
Housekeeper	50	10

The same Officers serve under both Commissions.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Treasury.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 17 to 30
Workmen and Boys	,, 14 ,, 25

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS:

(t) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(t) 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
(t) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. History of England.
(t) 8. Latin (translation).
(t) 9. French (translation).

II. WORKMEN AND BOYS:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Deputy Keeper	from	800*l.*	rising 50*l.*	a-year to	£1000
Secretary	,,	600*l.*	,, 25*l.*	,,	700
3 Assistant Keepers, First-class	,,	400*l.*	,, 20*l.*	,,	600
3 ditto ditto	,,	400*l.*	,, 20*l.*	,,	500
4 ditto Second-class	,,	250*l.*	,, 15*l.*	,,	400
8 Senior Clerks . . .	,,	250*l.*	,, 15*l.*	,,	350
16 Junior ditto . . .	,,	100*l.*	,, 10*l.*	,,	200

6 Transcribers, from 24*s.* to 32*s* a-week.
48 Workmen, from 5*d.* to 12*d.* an hour.

(t) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (t).

(GENERAL) REGISTER OFFICES.

ENGLAND.

Nominations in the Gift of the Treasury.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 17 to 25
Indexers, Transcribers, Statistical Abstractors, and Sorters	„ 17 „ 30
Office Keepers	„ 25 „ 35
Messengers	„ 21 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS:
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. INDEXERS; TRANSCRIBERS; STATISTICAL ABSTRACTORS; AND SORTERS:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. OFFICE KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Registrar-General						£1200
Secretary	from	675*l.*	rising	25*l.*	a-year to	800
*2 Inspectors of Registration .	„	350*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	550
2 Superintendents, 1st Class .	„	550*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	650
2 ditto 2nd ditto .	„	420*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	520
14 Senior Clerks . . .	„	280*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	400
30 Junior ditto . . .	„	90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	260

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).
* With travelling and subsistence allowance, amounting to a total of 1110*l.*

SALARIES—*continued.*

3 Statistical Abstractors	together	£420
8 Sorters of Transcripts	,,	830
5 Transcribers	,,	803
8 Indexers	,,	1317
Office Keeper	from 120*l.* rising 2*l.* 10*s.* a-year to	140
3 Messengers	,, 90*l.* ,, 2*l.* 10*s.* ,,	100
5 ditto	,, 70*l.* ,, 2*l.* 10*s.* ,,	85

IRELAND.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 25
Messengers	,, 20 ,, 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. CLERKS:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

II. MESSENGERS:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

Registrar-General		£1000
Chief Clerk	from 400*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	500
3 First-class Clerks	,, 200*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	300
5 Second-class ditto	,, 150*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	200
8 Third-class ditto	,, 90*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	150
2 Inspectors of Registration	,, 300*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	400
Medical Superintendent	,, 500*l.* ,, 25*l.* ,,	600
Superintendent of Records	,, 300*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	400
2 Statistical Abstractors	together	260
2 Transcribers	,,	270
3 Indexers	,,	390
2 Sorters of Transcripts	,,	182
Office Keeper		75
1 Messenger		75
2 ditto		60

SCOTLAND.

Limits of Age.

Clerks, Transcribers, Sorters, and Indexers . . from 17 to 25

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:

1. Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Percentages.
4. English Grammar.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, and the Preparation of Schedules.

II. Transcribers, Sorters, and Indexers; Clerks in the Statistical Department:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

Salaries.

*Secretary					£500
Chief Clerk	from 200*l*.	rising	10*l*.	a-year to	280
Senior ditto	„ 140*l*.	„	10*l*.	„	180
3 Junior ditto	„ 120*l*.	„	5*l*.	„	150
Superintendent of Statistics	„ 450*l*.	„	15*l*.	„	500
Assistant ditto	„ 150*l*.	„	10*l*.	„	200
2 ditto ditto	„ 75*l*.	„	5*l*.	„	100
Inspector of Registers					225
4 District Examiners					225
1 ditto					150
Messenger					10

* The Registrar-General is paid as Deputy Clerk Register.



REGISTRY OF DEEDS, IRELAND.

Nominations in the Gift of the Treasury.

Limits of Age.

Clerks, Transcribers	from 17 to 25
Porters	„ 20 „ 40
Housekeeper	„ 25 „ 45

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks and Transcribers:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.

II. Housekeepers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Salaries.

Registrar				£1200
First Assistant	from 600*l*.	rising 25*l*.	a-year to	700
Second ditto	„ 500*l*.	„ 25*l*.	„	600
2 First-class Clerks	„ 300*l*.	„ 15*l*.	„	400
15 Second-class ditto	„ 150*l*.	„ 10*l*.	„	250
30 Third-class ditto	„ 80*l*.	„ 5*l*.	„	130
18 Transcribers	„ 52*l*.	„ 2*l*. 12*s*.	„	78
Housekeeper				52
Messenger, 15*s*. a-week.				

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Treasury.

Limits of Age.

Ordinary Clerks	from 17 to 25
Temporary ditto	„ 17 „ —
Other Parties	„ 19 „ 40
Persons in Second-class of subordinate Establishment	„ — „ 45

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and other Parties:
- (*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
- (*t*) 2. Arithmetic.
- (*t*) 3. English Composition.

II. Second-class of the Subordinate Department:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Salaries.

*Comptroller	from	1000*l.*	rising	40*l.*	a-year	to	£1200
Chief Clerk	„	550*l.*	„	25*l.*	„		700
5 First-class Clerks	„	375*l.*	„	20*l.*	„		500
7 Second-class ditto	„	260*l.*	„	15*l.*	„		360
7 Third-class ditto	„	160*l.*	„	10*l.*	„		250
7 Fourth-class ditto	„	90*l.*	„	10*l.*	„		150
2 Examiners of Printing . . .	„	400*l.*	„	20*l.*	„		500
Assistant ditto	„	260*l.*	„	15*l.*	„		400
Receiver of ditto	„	100*l.*	„	10*l.*	„		200

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

* With allowance for house-rent.

SALARIES—*continued.*

Examiner of Binding	from 300*l.*	rising 15*l.*	a year to	£450
Assistant ditto	,, 200*l.*	,, 10*l.*	,,	300
Examiner of Paper	,, 300*l.*	,, 15*l.*	,,	450
2 Assistant ditto	,, 200*l.*	,, 10*l.*	,,	300
Warehouse Keeper of Acts				150
6 First-class Subordinates	,, 120*l.*	,, 4*l.*	,,	150
10 Second-class ditto	,, 80*l.*	,, 3*l.*	,,	110
2 Messengers	,, 70*l.*	,, 2*l.*	,,	90
Porter				80

2 Charwomen, 12*s.* a-week.
27 Porters, 27*s.* a-week.

Clerk acting as Private Secretary to Comptroller, 50*l.* a-year.

(BOARD OF) TRADE.

Nominations in the Gift of the President.

Limits of Age.

Ordinary Clerks and Clerks in the Seamen's Registry,	from	18	to	25
Clerks in Offices of Registry of Designs and Registry of Joint Stock Companies	,,	17	,,	30
Temporary Clerks in Board of Trade and Seamen's Registry Office	,,	17	,,	45
Office Keepers, Messengers, Porters, and Extra Messengers	,,	—	,,	40
Light-keepers at the Bahamas	,,	20	,,	40

Subjects of Examination.

I. Ordinary Clerks:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

II. Temporary Clerks:

1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules and the Rule of Three).

III. Office Keepers, Messengers, and Porters:

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. Light Keepers at the Bahamas:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

The Examination for Permanent Clerks in the JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY and in the REGISTRY OF DESIGNS is as follows:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical Structure of Sentences of a simple character.

Salaries.

The President					£2000
Vice-President					2000
1 Joint Secretary					2000
1 ditto					1500
Secretary Marine Department	from 1200*l.*	rising	100*l.*	a-year to	1500
Legal Assistant	„ 600*l.*	„	40*l.*	„	800
4 Assistants to the Secretaries	„ 600*l.*	„	25*l.*	„	800
Accountant	„ 600*l.*	„	25*l.*	„	800
Deputy-Accountant	„ 500*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	600
Book-keeper	„ 300*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	450
Draftsman	„ 450*l.*	„	25*l.*	„	600
Librarian	„ 450*l.*	„	25*l.*	„	600
17 Senior Clerks	„ 320*l.*	„	20*l.*	„	500
26 Junior ditto	„ 100*l.*	„	15*l.*	„	300
10 Supplementary ditto	„ 150*l.*	„	10*l.*	„	300
Chief of Statistical Department					800
Chief of Meteorological ditto					800
2 Professional Members Marine Department					800
Surveyor-General ditto	from 450*l.*	rising	25*l.*	a-year to	600
2 Nautical Assessors					200
3 Inspectors of Railways	from 700*l.*	rising	50*l.*	a-year to	1000
Private Secretary to President					300
Ditto Vice-President					150
3 ditto the Secretaries				together	350
44 Temporary Clerks, 30*s.* to 60*s.* a-week.					
Office Keeper					200
13 Messengers				from 85*l.* to	120

SALARIES—*continued.*

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY.

Registrar General	from 700*l.* rising 50*l.* a-year to	£900
Assistant ditto	" 500*l.* " 25*l.* "	700
Chief Clerk	" 400*l.* " 20*l.* "	550
4 First-class Clerks	" 350*l.* " 20*l.* "	500
17 Second-class ditto	" 200*l.* " 15*l.* "	350
23 Third-class ditto	" 100*l.* " 10*l.* "	180
22 Temporary ditto, 30*s.* to 40*s.* a-week.		
2 Sorters, 30*s.* a-week.		
Lithographer		78
Office Keeper		100
4 Messengers	from 70*l.* rising 2*l.* 10*s.* a-year to	90
Housekeeper		40
Porter, 20*s.* a-week.		

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.

Registrar		£700
Assistant Registrar for Ireland		200
Chief Clerk	from 300*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	400
Senior Clerk	" 150*l.* " 10*l.* "	200
2 Clerks	" 80*l.* " 10*l.* "	150
1 Clerk for Scotland	" 80*l.* " 10*l.* "	180
Office Keeper	" 80*l.* " 5*l.* "	100
Messenger		70

REGISTRY OF DESIGNS.

Registrar	£600
Assistant ditto	300
Chief Clerk	200
1 Clerk	150
1 Clerk	120
Office Keeper	75
Messenger	70
Printer	78

THE TREASURY.

Nominations in the Gift of the First Lord of the Treasury.

Limits of Age.

Establishment Clerks	from 18 to 25
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	„ 20 „ 30
Supplementary Clerks	„ 18 „ 25
Messengers (including Messengers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer)	„ 21 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. Establishment Clerks:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. First Three Books of Euclid.
(*t*) 8. Latin, French, German, or Italian,—the selection being left to the candidate and the test examination being restricted to translation.

II. Clerks in the Solicitor's Office:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
(*t*) 5. Conveyancing.

III. Supplementary Clerks:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

IV. Messengers (including Messenger to Chancellor of the Exchequer):

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

Salaries.

First Lord			£5000
Chancellor of the Exchequer			5000
3 Lords Commissioners			1000
2 Political Secretaries			2000
Assistant Secretary	2000*l*., after five years		2500
*Auditor of Civil List			1200
4 Principal Clerks	from 1000*l*.	rising 50*l*. a-year to	1200
7 First-class Clerks	„ 700*l*.	„ 25*l*. „	900
13 Second-class ditto	„ 350*l*.	„ 20*l*. „	600
7 Third-class ditto	„ 100*l*.	„ 15*l*. „	250
Accountant	„ 500*l*.	„ 20*l*. „	800
Assistant Accountant	„ 350*l*.	„ 15*l*. „	500
2 Private Secretaries to First Lord			300
1 ditto „ Chancellor of the Exchequer			300
2 ditto „ Political Secretaries			150
1 ditto „ Assistant Secretary			150

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTABLISHMENT.

5 First-class Clerks	from 400*l*.	rising 15*l*. a-year to	£500
5 Second-class ditto	„ 250*l*.	„ 10*l*. „	350
8 Third-class ditto	„ 100*l*.	„ 10*l*. „	200

MESSENGERS, &c.

Office and House Keeper	from 200*l*.	rising 5*l*. a-year to	£250
Superintendent of Messengers to the First Lord			220
24 Messengers		from 85*l*. to	150

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor			£2000
Assistant ditto	from 1200*l*., after five years		1500
2 First-class Clerks	from 500*l*.	rising 25*l*. a-year to	800
3 Second-class ditto	„ 350*l*.	„ 20*l*. „	450
2 Third-class ditto	„ 150*l*.	„ 15*l*. „	300
Accountant			500
2 Supplementary Clerks	from 120*l*.	rising 5*l*. „	180

* The present Auditor has 1,500*l*.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Nominations in the Gift of the Senate.

Limits of Age.

Assistant Clerk to Senate	from 25 to 35
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	„ 18 „ 25

Subjects of Examination.

I. Assistant Clerk to the Senate:

1. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.
2. Writing from Dictation
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition (especially epistolary).
5. Précis.
6. Account-keeping.

II. Temporary Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

Salaries.

Registrar		£1000
Clerk to the Senate		300
Assistant Clerk		120
Clerk of Convocation		150
Office Keeper		100
Housekeeper		75
40 Examiners	from 30*l.* to 200*l.*: total	3920

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Nominations in the Gift of the Secretary of State.

The Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Judge Advocate-General, have the Nominations in their respective Offices.

Limits of Age.

WAR DEPARTMENT:	
Permanent Clerks (Pall Mall or Out-stations), except when Non-commissioned Officers	from 18 to 25
Draftsmen	„ 21 „ 30
Accountant	„ 18 „ 40
Junior Assistant in Chemical Department	„ 17 „ 25
Temporary Assistant in Chemical Department	„ 18 „ 40
Medical Clerks at Gambia	„ 18 „ 40
Temporary Clerks (except when Non-commissioned Officers)	„ 18 „ 40
Non-commissioned Officer Clerks	„ — „ 42
Royal Military College Clerks	„ 18 „ 35
Messengers, Queen's Messengers, and Letter Carriers	„ 20 „ 35
Masters of Vessels	„ — „ 45
COMMISSARIAT:	
Clerks	„ 18 „ 30
Commissariat Storekeepers, Issuers, and Assistant Storekeepers	„ — „ 30
MILITARY STORE SERVICE:	
Officers	„ 18 „ 23
Storeholders	„ 25 „ 40
Master Artificers, Foremen, Armourers, and others	„ — „ 35
Viewers	„ — „ 45
Probationary PURVEYOR'S Clerks	„ 18 „ 25
MILITARY PRISONS:	
Warders and other subordinate Officers	„ 25 „ 45
SURVEY DEPARTMENT:	
Civil Assistants	„ 18 „ 35
ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:	
Clerk of the Works	„ 21 „ 30
Office Keepers, Foremen, Labourers, &c.	„ — „ 35

Adjutant-General's Office:	
Permanent Clerks	,, 16 to 25
Temporary Clerks	,, 16 ,, 40
Messengers	,, 20 ,, 35
Commander-in-Chief's Office:	
Established Clerks	,, 18 ,, 25
Temporary Clerks	,, 16 ,, 30
Messengers	,, 25 ,, 35
Council of Military Education:	
Clerks	,, — ,, 42
Judge-Advocate-General's Office:	
Clerks	,, 17 ,, 25
Quartermaster-General's Office:	
Permanent Clerks	,, 16 ,, 23
Temporary Clerks	,, 16 ,, 40
Military Offices (Ireland):	
Permanent Clerks	,, 16 ,, 23
Temporary Clerks	,, 16 ,, 40

Subjects of Examination.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Permanent Clerks at Pall Mall:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History (English and General).
(*t*) 7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.
[*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Branch.*]
(*t*) 8. Compilation of Account States.
(*t*) 9. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

II. Conveyancing Clerks in Solicitor's Office:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

III. Permanent Clerks at Out-stations (comprising the Manufacturing Branches, the Royal Engineer Department, and the Barrack Offices:

1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. History (English).

[*And in addition, for the Chemist's Department, Woolwich.*]

5. French and German.*
6. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy (elementary knowledge).

IV. Draftsmen at Pall Mall:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Grammar.
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
6. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.

V. Draftsmen to Royal Gun Factories and Machinery Department:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Practical Mechanics and Hydraulics.
5. Drawing.

VI. Accountant:

1. Book-keeping and the preparation of Account States.

VII. Junior Assistant in the Chemical Department:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. The elements of French or German.
4. Inorganic Chemistry.

VIII. Temporary Assistants in the Chemical Department:

1. Arithmetic (elementary, involving the use of Decimals).
2. Chemistry.

IX. Medical Clerks at Gambia:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

X. TEMPORARY CLERKS AT PALL MALL:
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*
[*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Department.*]
5. Compilation of Account States.
6. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

XI. MESSENGERS, QUEEN'S MESSENGERS, AND LETTER CARRIERS:
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

XII. REGISTRY CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, NOT AT PALL MALL (WHETHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR NOT), COMMISSARIAT CLERKS, CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR OF MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS:
1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
[*And in addition, for Temporary Surveyors' Clerks.*]
3. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Duodecimals).
4. A little Mensuration and Practical Geometry.

XIII. CLERKS IN THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS (WHEN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS):
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

XIV. COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPERS, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS, AND ISSUERS, AND CLERKS IN THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (SANDHURST):
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

XV. OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE:
1. Handwriting.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History (elementary).
6. Algebra, to Simple Equations.
7. Euclid (Books I. to VI.)
8. Latin, or one Modern Language (French or German).*

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

XVI. Master Artificers, Viewers, Foremen, Armourers, and others in the Military Store Service, Office Keepers, Foremen, Labourers, &c., and Superintendent of Transport in the Commissariat:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

XVII. Storeholders in the Military Store Service:

1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

XVIII. Probationary Purveyors' Clerks (whether Non-commissioned Officers or not):

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (up to and including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

XIX. Established Purveyors' Clerks:

(Candidates selected from among those who have passed the foregoing examination will compete in the following subjects.)

1. Geography.
2. History (English).
3. Translation from one of the following languages:—French, German, Italian, or Spanish,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

XX. Schoolmaster Warders, Warders, and Assistant Warders in Military Prisons:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XXI. Night Watchmen and other Subordinate Prison Officers (including Cooks, Gatekeepers, and Messengers):

1. Reading and Writing simple words.

XXII. Civil Assistants in Survey Department:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).



XXIII. Clerks of the Works, Royal Engineer Department:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Mensuration.
5. Practical Geometry.
6. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.
7. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work.
8. Analysis of Prices.
9. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Building Materials.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. Clerks and Temporary Clerks:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.

II. Messengers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

I. Permanent Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*

II. Temporary Clerks:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

III. Clerks to the Council of Military Education:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. Messengers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Clerks:

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. Permanent Clerks:

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. Temporary Clerks:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND).

I. Permanent Clerks:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.



II. Temporary Clerks:
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

Salaries.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State	£5000
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State	1500
*Permanent ditto	1500
Assistant ditto	1500
*Military Assistant	600
Chief Clerk	1200
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State	300
Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State	100
3 Private Secretaries to the Under Secretaries of State and the Assistant Under Secretary of State	150
*1 Inspector General of Engineers and Director of Works—Civil Pay, 1,500*l.*; Special Staff Pay, 374*l.*	1874
1 Deputy Director of Works for Fortifications, in addition to 200*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* Regimental Pay, as Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, and 383*l.* 5*s.* as Secretary to the Defence Works	700
1 Deputy Director of Works for Barracks, in addition to 200*l.* 15*s.*, Regimental Pay as Captain, Royal Engineers	700
1 Director of Ordnance, in addition to 474*l.* 10*s.* Regimental Pay as Colonel, Royal Artillery	1000
1 Assistant Director of Ordnance, Regimental Pay, 257*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Civil Pay, 400*l.*	657
1 Director General of the Army Medical Department	1500
1 Chaplain General	1000
1 Director of Stores†	1200
1 Director of Clothing	890
1 Director of Contracts	1500
1 Purveyor in Chief	848
1 Superintendent of the Barrack Department, Regimental Pay, 200*l.* 15*s.*; Civil Pay, 700*l.*	901
1 Accountant General	1200
1 Assistant Accountant General	915
1 Chief Auditor	1200

* These Officers receive, in addition, the Full Pay, Unattached Pay, or Half Pay of their respective Military Ranks.
† This Officer receives the Half Pay of a Captain in the Royal Navy.

SALARIES—*continued.*

1 Solicitor		£1200
1 Assistant Solicitor	800*l.* to	1000
1 Précis Writer and Librarian		1000
17 First-class Clerks, 1st Section	from 670*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	800
24 ditto 2nd ditto	„ 520*l.* „ 20*l.* „	650
95 Second-class ditto	„ 315*l.* „ 15*l.* „	500
273 Third-class ditto	„ 100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
63 Temporary Clerks	120*l.* to	150
*Compiler of Statistics		290
Accountant	from 300*l.* to	500
8 First-class Registry Clerks	at rates up to	250
14 Second-class ditto	from 90*l.* to	180
1 Telegraph Clerk		85
7 Press-keepers	together	535
1 Housekeeper		100
1 Office Keeper		250
5 Queen's Messengers, Salaries, and Bills	total	1241
15 First-class Messengers	from 100*l.* to	120
20 Second-class ditto	„ 90*l.* „	100
25 Third-class ditto	„ 80*l.* „	90
17 Press Boys	total	572
12 Door-keepers, Boys, and others	„	420
Servants' Wages		1400

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

Commander-in-Chief		£3458
Military Secretary		2000
Private ditto		365
2 Assistants to Military Secretary	together	1800
4 First-class Clerks	from 500*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	700
6 Second-class ditto	„ 300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	500
13 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	300
Telegraph Clerk		120
2 Supernumerary Clerks	together	219
Office Keeper		130
Housekeeper		84
7 Messengers	together	610

* In addition to his Military Pay.

SALARIES—*continued.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Adjutant-General		1383
Principal Clerk		700
6 First-class Clerks	from 365*l.* rising 15*l.* a-year to	500
10 Second-class ditto	„ 210*l.* „ 10*l.* „	350
12 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.* „ 10*l.* „	200
6 Temporary ditto	together	625
Office Keeper, Servants, &c.	„	202
5 Messengers	„	349

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Quartermaster-General		£1383
Principal Clerk	from 500*l.* to	600
2 First-class Clerks	„ 365*l.* „	500
4 Second-class ditto	„ 210*l.* „	350
3 Third-class ditto	„ 90*l.* „	200
4 Temporary ditto	together	406
Office Keeper		100
Housekeeper		50
3 Messengers	together	260

COMMISSARIAT.

The higher duties of this service are performed by Officers selected from the Army.

The total cost of Clerks, Storekeepers, Issuers, &c., is 16,990*l.*

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge-Advocate-General		£2000
Deputy „		1200
3 Acting „	together	780
1 Clerk		560
1 ditto		220
1 ditto		110

MILITARY PRISONS.

10 Governors	together	3605
14 Chaplains	„	1401
9 Medical Officers	„	821
19 Chief Warders	„	2184
51 Senior Warders	„	3757
197 Warders, Messengers, &c.	„	9298

SALARIES—*continued.*

MEDICAL STAFF.

6 Inspectors General	together	£4926
22 Deputy ditto	„	13,383
19 Staff Surgeons Major	„	8099
46 ditto	„	13,476
194 Staff Assistant Surgeons	„	38,566
5 Apothecaries	„	1095
12 Dispensers	„	1952

PURVEYING STAFF.

10 Principal Purveyors	together	£3695
20 Purveyors	„	5248
30 Deputy Purveyors	„	6096
25 Purveyors' Clerks	„	3448

MILITARY STORE STAFF.

3 Principal Superintendents of Stores		£55,782
7 „ ditto		
16 Deputy ditto		
41 Assistant ditto		
128 Deputy Assistant ditto		
55 Clerks		
2 Acting Officers		
5 Inspectors of Stores	250*l.* to	400
4 Storeholders	150*l.* „	180
8 ditto	110*l.* „	140
16 ditto	85*l.* „	105

ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Deputy Surveyor		£350
37 Clerks of Works, 1st class	230*l.* to	300
89 ditto 2nd „	150*l.* „	220
67 ditto 3rd „	110*l.* „	140
14 First-class Clerks	210*l.* „	270
27 Second-class ditto	150*l.* „	200
42 Third-class ditto	80*l.* „	140
93 Temporary Clerks, Draughtsmen, &c.	together	9450

SALARIES—*continued.*

SURVEYS.

550 Civil Assistants . . . . total £38,355

COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

President, the Commander-in-Chief		
*Vice ditto		£1000
*4 Members		600
*Secretary		400
8 Clerks	together	630
Office Keeper		107
Messenger		54
Examiners		3270

Besides Military Officers, the following Professors, Masters, and Clerks are employed in this Department:—

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

22 Professors, &c.	from 200*l.* to	£555
2 Clerks	at 120*l.* and	220

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

15 Professors, &c.	from 150*l.* to	£500
5 Clerks	„ 110*l.* „	200

STAFF COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

6 Professors, &c.	from 217*l.* to	£455
1 Clerk		139

REGIMENTAL AND GARRISON SCHOOLS.

3 Assistant Inspectors		£500
19 Schoolmasters at 8*s.* a-day.		
195 Ditto, from 2*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* a-day.		
24 Acting ditto	together	329
2 Schoolmistresses		50
20 ditto		36
30 ditto		30
118 ditto		24
44 Acting ditto	together	688

* In addition to Military Pay.

SALARIES—*continued.*

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

11 Masters, &c.	from 40*l.* to	£340

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

5 Masters, &c.	from 55*l.* to	£200
1 Infant Schoolmistress		9

DEPARTMENT FOR INSTRUCTION OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

5 Professors, &c.	from 50*l.* to	555
1 Clerk at 4*s.* 11*d.* a-day.		

MILITARY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

4 Professors	£700
1 Assistant	200

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Secretary			£700
2 First-class Clerks	350*l.*	rising to	450
4 Second-class ditto	220*l.*	„	320
4 Third-class ditto	90*l.*	„	200
4 Temporary ditto		together	440
Office Keeper and Servants		„	174
2 Messengers		„	167

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

ROYAL CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

Principal Clerk		£532
3 First-class Clerks	total	905
4 Second-class ditto	„	973
5 Third-class ditto	„	647
3 Military ditto	„	369
1 Draughtsman		200
50 Writers	total	2990

SALARIES—*continued.*

ROYAL GUN FACTORIES.

Principal Clerk		£460
3 First-class ditto	total	1030
4 Second-class ditto	„	880
4 Third-class ditto	„	460
2 Military ditto	„	240
2 Temporary ditto	„	280
24 Writers	„	1820
3 Draughtsmen	„	1013

ROYAL LABORATORY.

Principal Clerk		£480
3 First-class ditto	total	1040
2 Second-class ditto	„	450
6 Third-class ditto	„	720
1 Military ditto		115
39 Writers	total	2595

ROYAL SMALL ARMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Principal Clerk		£376
2 First-class ditto	total	720
3 Second-class ditto	„	680
3 Third-class ditto	„	380
1 Military ditto		110
8 Writers	total	554



WOODS OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Treasury.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 17 to 25
Writing Clerks, Quit-rent Office, Dublin . . .	„ — „ 35
Messengers	„ 21 „ 35

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Translation from either French or Latin.

II. Clerks to Surveyors of Forests:

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
(*t*) 5. Copying Plans.
(*t*) 6. Measuring with a Chain.

III. Writing Clerks, Quit-rent Office, Dublin:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. Messengers:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

Salaries.

2 Commissioners		£1200
2 Principal Clerks	from 600*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	800
3 Senior ditto	„ 400*l.* „ 20*l.* „	500
8 Assistant ditto	„ 300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
2 Junior ditto	„ 100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	200
1 Supplementary ditto	„ 120*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
8 ditto ditto	„ 100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	200
Chief Mineral Inspector		800
Architect		850
Receiver General	from 600*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	700
Assistant ditto	„ 300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
Book-keeper	„ 400*l.* „ 20*l.* „	600
Drawing Clerk	„ 150*l.* „ 10*l.* „	200
Office Keeper	„ 110*l.* „ 10*l.* „	130
4 Messengers	from 85*l.* to	100

OFFICE IN DUBLIN.

Senior Clerk	from 400*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	£500
Assistant ditto	„ 300*l.* „ 15*l.* „	400
Supplementary ditto	„ 100*l.* „ 10*l.* „	250
Ranger of the Curragh of Kildare		350



WORKS OFFICE.

Nominations in the Gift of the Treasury.

Limits of Age.

Clerks	from 18 to 25
Surveyor's Clerks	„ 18 „ 30
Examiners	„ 22 „ 30
Messengers and Assistant Paper Keepers . .	„ — „ 40
Park Constables	„ — „ 38
Office Boys	„ 13 „ 15

Subjects of Examination.

I. Clerks:

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. French or Latin.

II. Examiners:

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. The requisite technical knowledge, including an acquaintance with the terms and processes of building, such as to enable the candidate to prepare and examine building accounts.

III. Messengers, Assistant Paper Keepers, and Office Boys:

1. Writing from Dictation.

IV. Park Constables:

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

Salaries.

First Commissioner		£2000
Secretary		1200
Assistant ditto	from 600*l.* rising 25*l.* a-year to	800
2 First-class Clerks	,, 400*l.* ,, 20*l.* ,,	600
3 Second-class ditto	,, 250*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	350
13 Junior ditto	,, 100*l.* ,, 10*l.* ,,	200
*Private Secretary		150
Accountant	from 400*l.* rising 20*l.* a-year to	600
Assistant ditto	,, 300*l.* ,, 15*l.* ,,	400
Surveyor of Works		1000
Architect and Surveyor		1500
4 Assistant Surveyors	from 400*l.* to	800
14 Clerks of Works	,, 120*l.* ,,	250
25 Other Officers	together	6559
Office Keeper		150
7 Messengers	together	560

* 300*l.* when the First Commissioner is in the Cabinet.



SPECIMENS

OF

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

EXERCISES IN HANDWRITING.

(A)—Used in Examinations which are not competitive.

Copy the following paper in your best Handwriting, or as much as you can in half-an-hour. N.B.—Good Handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the Alphabet.*

According to the returns of live stock, there were 600,693 horses in Ireland in 1857, being an increase over the number enumerated in the previous year of 27,285; of which, 16,606 were horses used for agricultural purposes, 2,456 for traffic and manufactures, 2,469 for amusement or recreation; 1,779 were yearlings, and 3,956 under one year old. Cattle increased by 30,686 between 1856 and and 1857; the number returned in the later year being 3,618,544: of these, 1,602,908 were milch cows, 801,875 two years old and upwards, 616,015 were under one year old, and 597,746 were one year old and under two years. These last decreased in 1857 by 23,361 compared with the same class in 1856. Pigs increased 333,627 since 1856; the number for that year having been 918,525 and for 1857, 1,252,152. The increase is made up of 34,037 one year old and upwards, and 299,590 under one year. Sheep show a decrease of 245,618 in 1857, of which 119,391 were ewes, 41,714 tups and wethers, and 84,513 lambs. The decrease in sheep may, I conceive, be attributed to a satisfactory cause—their increased exportation, which is now so much facilitated by railway communication.

(B)—Used in competitive examinations.

Instructions as in Specimen (A.) Time allowed, one hour.

The following tabularized account of the admissions to the workhouse during the last year, in comparison with those of the two preceding years, shows that the recent increase in the proportion of cases admitted in sickness is still kept up, and that the usefulness of the workhouses in their character of hospitals, both for acute and chronic disease, continues to be recognised by the poorer part of the population.

Year ended 29th Sept.	Number of Paupers in Workhouse at the commencement of the Year.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						Number of Births in the Workhouse during the Year.	Total Number of Persons relieved in the Workhouse during the Year.	Number of Deaths in the Workhouse during the Year.
		Number admitted in Sickness.								
		Suffering from Fever or other contagious Disease.	Suffering under other Diseases.	Suffering from accidental Injury.	Total Number admitted in Sickness.	Number admitted who were not Sick.	Total Number admitted during the Year.			
1858	39,838	11,104	33,880	2,531	47,515	87,398	134,913	2,454	177,205	9,395
1859	36,836	9,553	32,600	2,107	44,260	70,334	114,594	2,276	153,706	8,022
1860	35,206	9,107	36,456	2,025	47,588	85,312	132,900	2,443	170,549	9,677

With regard to those poor persons who, having become destitute through sickness, or who, having contracted dangerous contagious disease, either resort to the workhouse for curative treatment, or enter it as a permanent asylum, it has always been the desire of the Commissioners to remove, as far as practicable, every prejudice against this form of relief which may exist, from any cause, in the minds of the lower classes.

DICTATION.

N.B.—*In writing from dictation, candidates are cautioned, by a notice printed at the top of the paper on which they write, that "Attention should be paid to clear and legible handwriting, to correct spelling, and to proper punctuation."*

The following extract from a memorandum sent to examiners in the country will show the method pursued in dictating:—

The examiner is requested to read over the passage marked "For Dictation," first, that the candidate may gather its general purport: a second time, slowly, that he may have ample time to write it down: a third time, that he may have an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what he has written. Ruled lines should not be allowed.

Cæsar did not live long enough after acquiring the sovereign power to rebuild the fabric of Roman polity which he had demolished. But a state which had long been torn in pieces by opposing factions, and in which life and property were exposed to constant risk, could find no repose except under one head. A bloody period followed his death, but the fortune of his name and family at last prevailed, and Rome and the world were happier under the worst of his successors than during the later years of the republic. The energy of Cæsar's character, his personal accomplishments and courage, his talents for war, and his capacity for civil affairs, combined to render him one of the most remarkable men of any age. Though a lover of pleasure, he never neglected what was a matter of business. He began that active career which has immortalized his name when he was forty years of age, a time of life when ordinary men's powers of enterprise are commonly deadened or extinguished. As a writer and an orator he has received the highest praise from the most competent critics. His "Commentaries," written in a plain perspicuous style, placed him in the class of those few individuals who have successfully united the pursuit of letters and philosophy with the business of active life. His projects were vast and magnificent; he seems to have

formed designs far beyond what the ability of one man could execute, or the longest life could expect to see realized.

If the importance of the subjects of which it treats be any test of the interest of a science, Political Economy will be found to have the strongest claims on the public attention. It points out the means by which the necessaries, comforts, and enjoyments that constitute wealth may be most easily and cheaply produced; it ascertains the laws by which they are divided among the different classes of the community, and the mode in which they may be most advantageously consumed. Its intimate connection with all the best interests of mankind is consequently obvious. No other science comes so directly home to our everyday occupations and business. The consumption of wealth is indispensable to existence, but the eternal law of Providence has decreed that it can only be procured by industry—that man must earn his bread in the sweat of his brow. This two-fold necessity renders the attainment of wealth the principal object of the exertions of the vast majority of the human race; it has subdued the natural aversion of man from labour, giving activity to indolence, and armed the patient hand of industry with zeal to undertake, and perseverance to overcome, the most irksome and disagreeable tasks.

Such being the circumstances under which society is placed, the science which teaches how the production of wealth may be most effectually promoted, and which also unfolds the principles that govern its distribution, must certainly deserve to be carefully studied and meditated. There are none to whom it can be considered extrinsic or superfluous. Even the few who, having inherited ample fortunes, are exempted from any necessity of attending to the means by which they may be further augmented, must notwithstanding feel interested in many of the inquiries pertaining to this science. All of them involve considerations deeply affecting the well-being of numerous individuals, or of the public.

ORTHOGRAPHY—Misspelt Papers.

Along with each paper the following directions are given :—

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling and grammar, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

Time allowed, Three-quarters-of-an-hour.

The deth of gennaral Woolf was a nationnel missfortune, and acumpanyed with surcomstances suficently intaresting to merrit a perticcular detale. He furst ricieved a shott in the rist, but, rapping a hankarchef round his hand, he incurraged his men to advance, without manefasting the least descumposure. He next ricieved a shott in the groyn, which he also conseled. Evan after the mortel bulet had pearced his brest, he sufferred himself riluctently to be caryed behind the rankes. Under all the aggonys of aproching disollution, his anxiaty for the risult of the battel continnued unabbated, and when he was enformed that the ennemy were flieing on evary side, " Then," exclamed he, " I dye happy ! " and instently exspired, in a kind of pattryottic transport and inthusaisem, which seemed to defuse over his darkening countinence an air of exhultation and triomphe.

Woolf, at the erly aige of therty-three, to all the furvour of spirret, the libbarallity of sentemant, the humaneity, genarosity, and enlarged views of a hiero, unyted no inconsiddarable shaire of the presance of mind and milletarry skil which are neccessarry to constetute a consumet comander. He onely recquired yeares and opertunitys of action to ellivate him to an equallety with the most cellibrated gennarals of enney pearreod of hystery : to modarate his ardor, exspand his faccalties, and add to his entuative purception and sciantiffic knolledge the accurasy of judgment bistowed by expeariance.

The French comander was not infearyor to his antaggonest in miletarry tallants. Though less fortunet in the last seen of his lyfe, he had often been vicktorius ; and he made perhaps the most jeudisious aranjemants that forsite could sujest.

The smawl farmes, betwean five and ten akers, which abbounde in menny parts of Beljeum, have much resemblense to the smawl holdings in Ireland; but wheil the Iresh cultevvatur exsists in a state of missurrebel privashun of the commun conveneanses of civveleized life, the Beljean pessant farmer injoys, comparritivly, a grate degree of cumfurt. His cottaje is bilt substancielly, with an uppar floar for sleping, and is kept in good repare; it has olways a smawl cellerage for the dairey, a stoar-room for the grane, an oven, a shead for pottatos, a roomey cattel-stall, and a loft for powltrey. The firniture is deasent, the bedding ampley suffishant, and an air of cumfurt and proppryety purvaids the whole estabbleshmant. The cows is supplyed with straw to ly upon; the premmisses is kept ecstreamley neet, with a constent hobservense of the most rigged eakonnemy, industery, and reggulairety. No membur of the fammely is evvar scene ragged or sluvvenley, but all are deasently cloathd, tho it be with the coursest metteariels. The men younivverselly wurk in linnen canvass froks, and both wimmen and men ware wooddan shoes. Ry bred and milk princeply constetuwt there diat. Mashd pottatos and uniuns, with occasiunnaly sleises of bakon, are the usuel artikals for dinnur. The grate supeariorety of the Beljean over the Iresh pessant farmer is owing not to anney adventejes of soyle or cleimat, but to a better sistim of cultevashun, and espeshally to estableshed habbets of sobbriaty, fourthought, and eakonnemy.

We have had allreddy sufishient occassion, dureing the coarse of this histery, to menshon the disspencing pouer of imprissonment, of eksacting lones and bennevolences, of pressing and quortering solediers, of alterring the kustums, of errecting monnopollies. Thees branchs of pouer, if not dirreckly oposit to the principals of all free guverment, must, at least, be aknolledged to be dainjerous to fredom in a monnarkikal constittution, where an eeturnel jellocy must be presserved agenst the suveran, and no disskreshonary pouers must evver be intrusted to him, by witch the proppertie or pursonel libbarty of enny subjecte can be effected. The kings of Ingland howevver had allmost konstantly exersised thees pouers; and if on enny occassion the Prinss had being oblidged to submitt to lause ennacted agenst them, he had

evver, in practise, illewded theese lause, and reterned to the saim arbittrery adminnistraition. Dureing allmost three sentcherries before the accession of James, the reegal orthorety, in awl thees pertikelers, had never onse been kalled in questshun. Wee mai allso obssurve that the principals in generel, witch prevvaled dureing that aije, was so feverable to monnerkie, that they bestoed on it an orthorety allmost abbsolute and unlimmited, sacredd and indefeesable. The meatings of Parlyment was so pricareous; there cessions so short, cumpaired to the vaccations; that wen men's eyes wȩre terned upwerds in serch of suveran pouer, the Prinss aloan was apped to streik them as the onely purmenent madjestrate, envested with the hole madjesty and orthorety of the stait. The grate complaissence two of Parlyments, dureing so long a pierreod had ecstreemly diggraded and obskewered those assemblys: and as awl instences of oposition to perogative must have been draun from a remoat aije, they had the less orthorety even with thoes who ware akwainted with them.

Bitwene the toune and the ramperts of the cittadle their is a fyne open spaice, planted with a variaty of trees, and ornamented with resservoires and fowntaines; and in the subberbs are menny nuly bilt and hansom terrasses. The city its self is ill layed out: its streats are narow and steap, and its squaires small and iregguler: but the houses are gennarelly good, and it is kept rimarkebly clene. The pubblic bildings are quite unwurthey of so consididerable a city. Their are sevaral chirches, but none of them dimand pertyculer noatice. The cathederel is destinguished from the rest onely by beeing larger and uglyer. A singuler looking porche, and a towar at three angles of the naive, are the principle exturnal feetures of this eddefice. Ajacent to it is the schole of medecin, ockepying what was formarly the bisshops pallece, an exstensiv manshion, with sevarel fyne appartmants. This schole, fownded by the Arrabs when they were drove from Spayne injoys a well diserved selebbraty as one of the best conduckted estabbleshments in the kindom; and is the soul rimaining rellick of the wonce rinouned universaty. It has a fyne amphytheater; an exammenation-hall, in which is an anteaque bust of the fownder of meddicle siance; a counsel-hall with pourtretts of proffessors from the

erlyest pearyod, a library of therty-fyve thousend vollums, includeing menney edditions of the fifteenth sentuary, and numarus vallueble mannuskrepts in diffarant Uropian and Ashiattic langwedges; an exstensiv annatomicle mewseam, and sevaral spacious labborretories. The genaral hospetle has acomodation for upwards of six hunderd patiants, and there is also a large and well regulaited loonattic asilam.

ARITHMETIC.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed (half-an-hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

It is important that the addition should be quite *correct*; additional credit will also be given for *rapidity*.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
786178	2	4	197314	5	6	273144	9	9
810769	2	2	34232	1	11	65211	6	8
152836	1	9	361211	6	7	110732	17	1
538097	1	2	593621	4	5	90486	3	7
82163	9	10	19109	19	10	426409	12	8
86752	15	3	90473	16	5	214321	18	9
74573	2	4	318019	3	8	721403	7	3
90574	2	1	297215	9	5	859276	3	8
531067	13	8	627412	3	7	23997	5	2
98278	17	6	418203	2	3	36197	11	7
99374	5	7	945642	1	8	189603	2	5
113257	8	11	536408	13	10	92485	9	7
23276	5	9	86631	7	7	8542	18	9
381397	7	1	60123	7	7	91376	2	11
423925	4	11	83641	8	9	264103	7	7
213884	3	2	961403	5	5	26179	5	8

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
219432	2	6	181437	9	8	211618	7	10
9632	2	6	91467	1	3	127433	9	5
41708	7	7	671646	3	11	25672	3	4
23109	19	10	156917	11	9	239416	9	8
612356	1	2	879	6	1	181528	3	6
711791	6	1	159673	1	0	109786	16	11
83479	2	8	42361	8	2	274032	12	1
94712	3	3	16391	1	4	514376	15	10
32752	15	3	471067	13	8	83215	9	5
836729	6	7	692765	1	2	14239	2	5
234526	1	1	754739	2	1	352376	0	9
617173	8	6	927	6	8	319107	4	8
753276	5	9	416228	10	9	2489	6	7
11835	0	3	92176	5	5	13789	9	8
74321	18	9	90704	8	8	96738	4	6
14203	5	6	95316	2	2	310397	8	7

The papers used in competitive examinations are of the same character, but of greater length; containing twelve columns, instead of six. The time allowed being the same.

The following directions are prefixed to questions in Arithmetic. "You are requested to write your name at the top of each of your papers; to put the number to each question; to send up the working as well as the answers, and to send up your work on complete sheets of paper, not on scraps, which are apt to be lost.

"N.B.—You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it."

(Elementary.)

Time allowed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

1. Write down in figures Four hundred and one thousand three hundred and one.
2. Write down in figures Two hundred millions eight thousand and eleven.
3. Write out in words the number 90105003.
4. Add together—

10099003
10584769
86537981
12569921
969789
2694153

5.—

£	s.	d.
5322	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$
304	12	$3\frac{3}{4}$
6736	9	10
8713	8	$10\frac{1}{2}$
917	3	$6\frac{3}{4}$
4831	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$

6.—

From	200175685
Take	181589478

7.—

£	s.	d.
30709	14	$2\frac{1}{2}$
27876	16	$7\frac{1}{4}$

The working of the following is to be shown up:

8. Multiply 5301201 by 57023.
9. Multiply 429772 by 370010.
10. Multiply 4288*l.* 6*s.* $4\frac{3}{4}$*d.* by 7.
11. Multiply 3509*l.* 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* by 39.
12. Multiply 4156*l.* 11*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* by 620.
13. Divide 573747025786 by 5.
14. Divide 697457274930 by 341.
15. Divide 107107648961 by 5037.
16. Divide 2682076*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* by 12.
17. Divide 3059678*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* by 133.

N.B.—In working the above *correctness* is of the greatest importance. Additional credit, however, will be given for doing them *quickly*.

(Including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice.)

Time allowed, 1½ hour.

1. In 2306090 oz. how many tons, cwts., &c.?
2. A ton of potatoes cost 7*l.*; what would have been the price of 24 lbs.?
3. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 1740*l.* 5*s.* at 14*s.* 2*d.* in the pound.
4. In 6 furlongs 4 poles 5 yards 2 feet how many inches?
5. A man walks 17 miles 1650 yards in 3 hours and 45 minutes; what is his rate per hour?
6. Find (by Practice) the price of 9 quarters 2 bushels 1 peck at 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per quarter.
7. Reduce 600 half guineas to half crowns.
8. A bankrupt pays a dividend of 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound; what is the loss of the creditor to whom he owes 750*l.*
9. Find (by Practice) the rent of 23 acres 3 roods 15 perches at 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the acre.

Reduction.

1. Reduce 16 tons 4 cwts. 3 qrs. 15 lbs. 13 oz. to oz.
2. Reduce 13 miles 5 furlongs 9 poles 3 yards to inches.
3. In 340103 grains (troy weight), how many lbs., oz., &c.?
4. In 569705 square feet how many acres, roods, perches, &c.?

Proportion.

5. If 5 gallons of oil cost 18*s.* 4*d.*, find the cost of 13 gal. 3 qts. 1 pt.
6. What is the income corresponding to an income tax of 108*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.*, at the rate of 9*d.* in the pound?
7. A person who values his property at 3500*l.*, insures half of it at 5*s.* 6*d.* per cent., and half at 4*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; what does it cost him?
8. If the carriage of 21 cwt. for 40 miles costs 11*s.* 8*d.*, find the cost of carrying 7 cwt. for 174 miles.

Practice.

9. Find the dividend on 2574*l.* 15*s.* at 13*s.* 5*d.* in the pound.
10 Find the price of 17 acres 3 roods 15 perches at 37*l.* 10*s.* per acre.

11. Find the value of 105 pockets of hops, each weighing 1 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs., at 4*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.
12. Find the cost of papering a room, whose height is 12 feet, width 16 feet, and length 20 feet, the price of paper being $2\frac{1}{4}$*d*. the square yard.

(Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)

Time allowed, 3 hours (2 hours in competition).

1. How many lbs., oz., &c. are there in 721572 grains of gold?
2. A ton of potatoes cost 7*l*.; how many pounds might have been bought for 3*s*.?
3. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 1430*l*. 12*s*. at 13*s*. 4*d*. in the pound.
4. Find the simple interest on 435*l*. 15*s*. for two years at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

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5. Add together $8\frac{1}{7}$, $9\frac{9}{14}$, $4\frac{5}{21}$, and $2\frac{11}{42}$.
6. Subtract $3\frac{4}{45}$ from $8\frac{1}{30}$.
7. Multiply $9\frac{5}{11}$ by $4\frac{1}{8}$.
8. Divide $72\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$.

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9. Add together ·813,420·91, ·00093, 7·043, and 12560.
10. Subtract 59·87 from 506·222.
11. Multiply 757·04 by 15·8.
12. Divide 22·097 by 543·14 to 3 places of decimals.
13. Find the value of 2·625 of a pound sterling.

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14. In 5864542 inches how many miles, furlongs, &c.?
15. If a horse trots $23\frac{3}{4}$ miles in 2 hours and a half, what is his rate per hour?
16. Find (by Practice) the price of 7 oz. 14 dwts. 21 grs. of gold at 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. per ounce.
17. Find the amount of 2700*l*. for 4 years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).



18. Add together $12\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{7}{15}$, $\frac{47}{20}$, and $\frac{7}{45}$.
19. Subtract $\frac{19}{52}$ from $4\frac{3}{26}$.
20. Multiply $18\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{13}{15}$.
21. Divide $1\frac{7}{32}$ by $8\frac{2}{7}$.

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22. Add together 50004, ·46, ·579, and 1201·043.
23. Subtract 19·9876 from 75.
24. Multiply 45·267 by 7·045.
25. Divide 15·96 by ·065.
26. Reduce 18*s*. $8\frac{1}{2}$*d*. to a decimal of 2*s*. 2*d*.

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27. Reduce 5 acres 13 poles to square feet.
28. If $4\frac{1}{8}$ cwt. of sugar cost 21 guineas, what is the price of $195\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.?
29. Find (by Practice) the price of 34 cubic yards 3 feet 288 inches of earth, at 3*l*. 6*s*. 9*d*. per yard.
30. In what time will 2220*l*. be doubled at 6 per cent. simple interest?

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31. Add together $\frac{7}{16}$, $6\frac{5}{48}$, $\frac{17}{8}$, and $\frac{13}{24}$.
32. Subtract $7\frac{15}{22}$ from $11\frac{3}{44}$.
33. Multiply together $\frac{19}{20}$, $11\frac{1}{9}$, and $3\frac{21}{38}$.
34. Divide $7\frac{7}{11}$ by $3\frac{3}{55}$.

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35. Add together ·2764, 1824, 176·09032, and ·47.
36. Subtract 7·20147 from 872·70032.
37. Multiply 7·045 by 974·01.
38. Divide 1·765 by 2470 to five places of decimals.
39. Reduce 1*s*. 2*d*. to the decimal of 12*s*. $8\frac{1}{4}$*d*. to four places.

Set in cases of competition.

Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. If by selling wine at 15s. a gallon I lose 10 per cent., at what price must I sell it to gain 15 per cent.?
2. Find the cube root of 134217728; and the square root exactly of $2515\frac{304}{361}$.
3. Multiply $\cdot 0\dot{0}2\dot{1}$ by $48\cdot 02\dot{6}$.



4. The content of a cistern is the sum of two cubes whose edges are 10 inches and 2 inches, and the area of its base is the difference of two squares whose sides are $1\frac{1}{9}$ and $1\frac{2}{9}$ feet. Find its depth.
5. If a man rows 10 miles in 2 hours and a half against a stream, the rate of which is 3 miles an hour, how long would he be in rowing 5 miles with the stream?
6. What must be the rate of interest in order that the discount on 1936*l.* 18*s.* payable at the end of 3 years may be 207*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*?
7. If 48 pioneers, in 5 days of $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours long, can dig a trench 139·75 yards long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards deep; how many hours per day must 90 pioneers work during 42 days in order to dig a trench $4910\frac{1}{16}$ yards long, $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards wide, and $3\frac{1}{5}$ yards deep?
8. Find the average of $13\frac{12}{25}$, 21, $7\frac{3}{4}$, ·0023, $3\frac{1}{3}$, 0, $106\frac{1}{2}$, and $57\frac{7}{20}$, express the fractional part decimally.
9. If a steamer makes the passage from New York to Liverpool (say 2,760 miles) in 9 days 14 hours, and a train goes from London to Edinburgh (say 405 miles) in 18 hours: compare the rates of the steamer and the train.
10. Multiply by the method of duodecimals 3 ft. 1 in. 11 pts. by 2 ft. 6 in. 7 pts., and the product by 1 ft. 7 in.
11. Express the result of the last question in cubic feet, cubic inches, and a fraction of a cubic inch.
12. A person buys coffee at 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. and chicory at 2*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt., and mixes them in the proportion of two of chicory to five of coffee. He retails the mixture at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. What is his gain per cent.?

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1. Extract the cube root of 408518488.
2. If 7 men can mow 84 acres in 12 days of $8\frac{1}{4}$ hours each, how many can be mown by 30 men in 11 days of $7\frac{4}{5}$ hours each?
3. A person sells 6000*l.* 3 per cent. consols at $92\frac{1}{4}$, and invests this sum in railway stock, paying $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., at $103\frac{1}{8}$. Find how his income is affected (neglecting fractions of a penny).

4. Multiply by the method of duodecimals 2 feet 7 inches 11 parts by 3 feet 5 inches 7 parts, and explain clearly each term of the result.
5. Reduce $\cdot 26\dot{1}5384\dot{6}$ to a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms.
6. If by selling goods for 272*l.* I lose 15 per cent., how much per cent. should I have lost or gained if I had sold them for 320 guineas?
7. Supposing that in England gunpowder is made of 75 parts of nitre, 10 of sulphur, and 15 of charcoal; in France, of 77 of nitre, 9 of sulphur, and 14 of charcoal; if a ton of each be mixed, what weight of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal will there be in the compound?
8. By a reduction of the interest on Exchequer Bills from $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cent. per day, a person loses at the rate of 152*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* per annum. What amount of Exchequer Bills does he hold?
9. Find the average of $17\frac{1}{2}$, $25\frac{1}{4}$, $96\frac{3}{8}$, 10, 0, $42\frac{3}{4}$, 56, and express the fractional part as a decimal.
10. An army lost 18 per cent. of its strength by disease and desertion, and then lost 14 per cent. of the remainder in battle; the number then remaining was 84,624; of how many did the army originally consist?
11. In 1841 the population of Great Britain was 21476000, and that of Ireland was 7310000. In 1851 the former had increased 8·45 per cent., and the latter had decreased 12·5 per cent. Find the increase per cent. in the population of the whole kingdom.
12. If 3*l.* = 20 Thalers; 25 Thalers = 93 Francs; 27 Francs = 5 Scudi; and 62 Scudi = 135 Gulden; how many Gulden = 1*l.*

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1. Divide $4\cdot 0\dot{3}$ by $\cdot 1\dot{4}0\dot{7}$.
2. Find the average of $21\frac{3}{5}$, $73\frac{4}{5}$, 0, 3·065, 82, $17\frac{3}{20}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, $9\frac{5}{12}$; express the fractional part decimally.
3. A person sells as many 3 per cent. consols at $98\frac{5}{8}$ as produce 2000*l.*, and invests this sum in railway stock paying $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., at $93\frac{3}{4}$. How is his income affected?

4. If by selling wine at 15*s.* a gallon I lose 6 per cent., at what price must I sell it to gain $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?
5. Find the true discount on 512*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* due 52 days hence at $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per cent. a day
6. If 5 men can perform a piece of work in 12 days of 10 hours each, how many men will perform a piece of work four times as large in a fifth part of the time, if they work the same number of hours in the day, supposing that 2 of the second set can do as much work in an hour as 3 of the first set?
7. A canal 10 miles long is 8 yards wide at the top, 6 yards wide at the bottom, and 5 feet deep. How soon would the excavation of it be completed by 800 men, each removing on an average 15 cubic yards per day?
8. The rate of a clock is ·0375 *per cent.* too fast. How much will the clock gain in a week?
9. A vessel whose speed was $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour started at 8 o'clock to go a distance of 74 miles. A second vessel, whose speed was to that of the first as 8 to 5, starting from the same place, arrived 5 minutes before the first. When did the second vessel start?
10. At a siege it was found that a certain length of trench could be dug by the soldiers and navvies in 4 days, but that when only half the navvies were present it required 7 days to dig the same length of trench. What proportion of the work was done by the soldiers?
11. What is meant by the *par of exchange* between two countries? When is the exchange said to be against a country? Explain briefly why the course of exchange between two countries varies.
12. A person in London owes another in St. Petersburg 920 roubles, which must be remitted through Paris. He pays the requisite sum to his broker, at a time when the exchange between London and Paris is 25·15 francs for 1*l.*, and between Paris and St. Petersburg 1·2 francs for 1 rouble. The remittance is delayed until the rates are 25·35 francs for 1*l.* and 1·15 francs for 1 rouble. What does the broker gain or lose by the delay?

DUODECIMALS AND MENSURATION.

1. Multiply by the method of duodecimals 46 feet 5 inches 4 parts by 9 feet 7 inches 8 parts.
2. Express the result obtained in the last question in square feet, square inches, and a fraction of the square inch.
3. Multiply 5 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 7 inches, and the product by 7 feet 11 inches. What is the actual value of the denomination which occupies the place of inches in this product?
4. The diagonals of a diamond-shaped garden are 79 and 84 yards. Find its value at 121*l*. per acre.
5. Find the number of acres, &c., contained in a four-sided field, having given the diagonal equal to 85 poles, and the two perpendiculars on it from the opposite angles, equal to 53 and 67 poles respectively.
6. The side of a hexagonal field is 247 yards. Find its value at 80*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. per acre.
7. A circular piece of ground contains an acre. How often will a wheel, $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet radius, turn in going round it?
8. The longest and shortest diameters of an elliptical lawn are $94\frac{1}{2}$ and 67 yards; and the carriage drive round it is $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. Find the area to be gravelled.
9. A railway cutting is 38 feet wide at the bottom, and 74 feet at the top, 35 feet deep and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long. How many solid yards of earth were removed?
10. Give the rules for finding the solid content of a sphere, spheroid, cone, and frustum of a pyramid.
11. A rectangular bar of metal is bent into a wheel. Its outer and inner diameters are 44 and 26 inches, and its thickness 6 inches. Find its solid content.
12. The diameter of a pipe by which a cistern is being emptied is 6 inches at one end, and 2 at the other. The water is flowing 6 miles an hour as it enters at the large end. Find with what velocity it will escape from the small one.

13. A block of stone forms the frustum of a square pyramid. The perimeter of its base is 28 feet, and of its top is 20 feet, and its height is 36 feet. Find its value at 40*s*. 6*d*. a solid yard.
14. Describe the protractor, vernier, and theodolite, and explain their uses.

SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN BOOK-KEEPING.

One of the two following papers, (A.) or (B.), is set to *every candidate* who is examined in book-keeping, along with a special paper adapted to the office for which he is a candidate. In either case the following " Instructions " are given.

(*a*) *You are advised to read the Instructions and Directions, and to examine the books supplied to you before you commence your work.*
(*b*) *Attention should be paid in this Exercise to neat writing, to perfect correctness, and to speed.*
(*c*) *No part of the work is to be recopied, but every entry is to be written at once into the books provided.*
(*d*) *No erasures are to be made. If any correction is necessary, it can be made by drawing the pen through the part which is erroneous, and then making a fresh entry.*
(*c.*) *The calculations in the Examination Paper need not be checked.*

(A.) Time allowed, 1½ hour.

1. Copy the following transactions into the Sales book and Invoice book provided, putting all amounts for wine in the column headed "Wine," and so with spirits and beer. All the details must be given.
2. Post the transactions from these books into the Ledger, opening personal accounts only. The amount to be posted is that in the total column, and no details are to be given in the Ledger. Each Ledger entry must therefore be in the words "To" or "By" "Wine," "Beer," "Spirits," or "Sundries."

The folio column in the Sales book and Invoice book is to be supplied with figures referring to the page of the Ledger to which each item has been carried; and the corresponding column in the Ledger is to be supplied with figures referring to the page of the Sales book or of the Invoice book from which each entry has been brought.

[The Ledger is not to be balanced; and no index to the Ledger need be made.]

1854.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 3.	Bought of Edward Bryan:			
	4 hhds. Brandy, 216 gallons, @ 10/	108	0	0
4.	Sold James Brown:			
	1 hhd. Brandy, 55 gallons, @ 10/6	28	17	6
5.	Bought of Thomas Browne:			
	101 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/	15	3	0
,,	Sold John Browne:			
	21 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6	3	13	6
6.	Bought of O'Brien & Sons:			
	3 pipes Port @ 63*l.*	189	0	0
7.	Sold Frederic Brown:			
	1 pipe Port @ 70*l.*	70	0	0
,,	Sold Edward Bryan:			
	6 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6	1	1	0
8.	Bought of Brien, Son, & Co.:			
	150 doz. qts. Stout @ 4/6	33	15	0
	50 doz. pts. Stout @ 2/6	6	5	0
,,	Sold Edmond Brown:			
	2 pipes Port at 68*l.*	136	0	0
	1 hhd. Brandy, 53 gallons, at 10/9	28	9	9
	25 doz. qts. Stout @ 5/	6	5	0
10.	Sold James Brown:			
	1 hhd. Brandy, 54 gallons, at 10/6	28	7	0
	50 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6	8	15	0
	20 doz. pts. Stout @ 2/9	2	15	0
12.	Bought of Edward Bryan:			
	8 quarter casks Pale Brandy, 215 gallons, @ 10/	107	10	0

1854.				
Jan. 12.	Sold John Brown:	£	s.	d.
	2 quarter casks Pale Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/6	28	7	0
13.	Bought of John Brien:			
	1 hhd. Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/ . . .	27	0	0
15.	Sold John Browning:			
	1 hhd. Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/6 .	28	7	0
	2 quarter casks Pale Brandy, 53 gallons, @ 10/9	28	9	9
	25 doz. qts. Stout @ 5/	6	5	0
	21 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6	3	13	6

Sales Book (for Entries of Goods Sold).

Date.	Name and Particulars.	Rate.	Wine.			Beer.			Spirits.			Ledger Folio.	Total.		
1858.	*SPECIMEN.*														
Jan.30	*John Brown.*														
	1 Butt Sherry, at	£50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	1 Doz. Stout, at	5/6	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—				
	1 Quarter Cask Pale Brandy, 26 gns. at	12/-	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	—		65	17	6
Jan.30	*John Brown.*														
	6 Doz. Pale Ale, at	3/3	—	—	—	—	19	6	—	—	—		—	19	6

Invoice Book (for Entries of Goods Bought).

Date.	Name and Particulars.	Rate.	Wine.			Beer.			Spirits.			Ledger Folio.	Total.		
1858.	*SPECIMEN.*														
Jan.24	*James Williams.*														
	2 Butts Sherry, at	£55	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		110	—	—

(B.) Time allowed, 1½ hour.

Instructions (*as above*).

1. Copy the following transactions into the Bought Day Book and Sold Day Book provided, putting all amounts for the same person on the same day together, as in the specimens (which refer to the entries printed in Italics). It may be assumed that all the goods received have been "Bought" from the persons delivering them, and that the goods delivered have been "Sold" to the persons receiving them. All the details must be given.
2. Post the transactions from these books into the Ledger, opening personal accounts only. The amount to be posted is that in the total column, and no details are to be given in the Ledger. Each Ledger entry must therefore be in the words "To" or "By" "Wine," "Beer," "Spirits," or "Sundries."

   The folio column in the Bought Day Book and Sold Day Book is to be supplied with figures referring to the page of the Ledger to which each item has been carried; and the corresponding column in the Ledger is to be supplied with figures referring to the page of the Bought Day Book or of the Sold Day Book from which each entry has been brought.

[The Ledger is not to be balanced; and no index to the Ledger need be made.]

WAREHOUSE BOOK—WINE.

1856.		£	s.	d.
July 1.	*Received from John Jones:*			
	10 doz. Sauterne @ 40/	20	0	0
	20 ,, Chablis @ 42/	42	0	0
	Delivered to John Clerk:			
	5 doz. Chablis @ 44/	11	0	0
2.	Received from R. Lewis:			
	10 doz. Rudesheimer @ 60/	30	0	0
4.	Delivered to Nathaniel Harriss:			
	3 doz. Sauterne @ 45/	6	15	0
	2 ,, Chablis @ 46	4	12	0

		£	s.	d.
1856.				
July 5.	Delivered to James Lowe:			
	5 doz. Chablis @ 48/	12	0	0
,,	Delivered to Ronald Harison:			
	1 doz. Chablis 45/	2	5	0
	1 ,, Sauterne @ 48/	2	8	0
6.	Received of John Jones:			
	3 butts Sherry @ 30*l*.	90	0	0
,,	Delivered to George Harries:			
	2 butts Sherry at 35*l*.	70	0	0
,,	Received of John Low:			
	15 doz. Champagne @ 60/	45	0	0

WAREHOUSE BOOK—SPIRITS.

		£	s.	d.
1856.				
July 1.	*Received from John Jones:*			
	4 *hhds. Pale Brandy,* 54 *gallons,* @ 10/ .	27	0	0
2.	*Received from John Jones:*			
	1 *hhd. Pale Brandy,* 54 *gallons,* @ 10/ .	27	0	0
,,	Received from R. Lewis:			
	1 hhd. Pale Brandy, 54 gallons, at 10/6 .	28	7	0
5.	Delivered to James Lowe:			
	1 hhd. Pale Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/9 .	29	0	6
,,	Delivered to Harrison & Sons:			
	1 hhd. Pale Brandy, 54 gallons, @ 10/10 .	29	5	0
,,	Received from George Harries:			
	2 quarter casks Brandy, 53 gallons, @ 10/	26	10	0

WAREHOUSE BOOK—BEER.

		£	s.	d.
1856.				
July 2.	Received from James Lewes:			
	101 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/	15	3	0
	50 doz. qts. Stout @ 4/9	11	17	6
3.	Delivered to Frederic Harris:			
	20 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6	3	10	0
4.	Delivered to Harrison & Sons:			
	20 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/3 . . .	3	5	0
,,	Received from Lewns & Son:			
	50 doz. qts. Stout @ 5/	12	10	0
	100 doz. pts. Stout @ 2/6	12	10	0

1856.		£	s.	d.
July 4.	**Delivered to Nathaniel Harriss:**			
	10 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6	1	15	0
„	**Delivered to James Lowe:**			
	10 doz. qts. Stout @ 5/6	2	15	0
	10 doz. pts. Stout @ 2/9	1	7	6
5.	**Delivered to James McAulay:**			
	25 doz. pts. Stout @ 2/9	3	8	9
„	**Delivered to George Harries:**			
	6 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 4/	1	4	0
	6 doz. pts. Stout @ 3/	0	18	0
6.	**Delivered to David Murray:**			
	10 doz. pts. Scotch Ale @ 3/6	1	15	0

Bought Day Book (for Entries of Goods Bought).

	SPECIMEN.								
1856.									
July 1	*John Jones.*								
	10 *Doz. Sauterne* .	40/	20	—	—				
	20 *Doz. Chablis* . .	42/	42	—	—				
	1 *Hhd. Pale Brandy,*								
	54 *Gallons* . @	10/	27	—	—		89	—	—
„ 2	*John Jones.*								
	1 *Hhd. Pale Brandy,*								
	54 *Gallons* . @	10/					27	—	—

Sold Day Book (for Entries of Goods Sold).

	SPECIMEN.								
1856.									
July 1	*John Jones.*								
	5 *Doz. Chablis* . @	44/					11	—	—

BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE ENTRY.

Time allowed, ½-an-hour.

1. Enter in a Cash Book as many of the following transactions as you can :—

1861.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	Cash in hand	25	1	9
,,	Cash at Bank of England	416	3	8
3.	Paid John Jones	14	7	0
,,	Received of Edgar Poynton	73	10	0
,,	Received of James Mills	54	2	6
4.	Paid Hector Clinton	24	0	0
,,	Paid into Bank	100	0	0
6.	Received of Hunter & Co. their acceptance at 3 months	325	0	0
8.	Accepted draft of Jacob Marley at 2 months .	134	10	9
9.	Paid John Smith	2	3	7
10.	Paid Johnstone & Syme by cheque	40	0	0
11.	Gordon & Duff paid into Bank of England to my account	53	17	2
15.	Received of R. Hepworth (allowing him 50/ discount)	46	10	0

2. One side of a Cash Book is greater than the other? Which is it?

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Instructions:

A. *No part of the work is to be re-copied. Marks will be assigned for accuracy in copying names, figures, &c.*

B. *Figures must be put into the proper column of the Journal referring to the Ledger folio to which an entry has been posted, and in the Ledger referring to the folio in the Journal from which an entry has been derived.*

C. *The calculations in the printed paper need not be checked.*

1. (*a*) Journalize the following transactions.

(*b*) If you cannot journalize, enter the transactions into any books which can be substituted for the Journal, preserving the system of Double Entry.

						£	s.	d.
1859.								
Jan. 1.	Cash in hand					17	17	4
,,	Cash at Bankers					1,467	2	1
1859.								
Jan 1.	Debts due to me—	£	s.	d.				
	T. Hill	500	0	6				
	John Doyle	229	13	2				
	James Hope	165	15	7				
						895	9	3
2.	Bought of John Smith 2 pipes Port @ 50*l*.					100	0	0
3.	Received of T. Hill his bill at 3 mos.					500	0	6
4.	Received of John Doyle, cash					229	13	2
,,	Accepted draft of J. Smith at 1 month					100	0	0
5.	Received of Hy. Thompson, of Melbourne, to be expended in certain goods for shipment to him					1,000	0	0
,,	Paid in to Bankers					800	0	0
,,	Sold James Meller 1 pipe of Port @ 55*l*.					55	0	0
10.	Bought on account of H. Thompson, of Melbourne—							
	T. Hill, goods					416	3	2
	T. Smith, goods					207	1	9
	John Weller, goods					338	15	11
	My commission on which, at 1¼ per cent., amounts to					12	0	6
,,	Paid T. Hill, by cheque					416	3	2
,,	Paid T. Smith (cash)					207	1	9
,,	Paid John Weller, by cheque					338	15	11
31.	Paid petty expenses this month					6	17	6
,,	Paid clerk's salary					8	0	0

2. Journalize all the transactions given above.
3. Post the above transactions into the Ledger given herewith. No index to the Ledger need be made.
4. Balance and close the Ledger: one pipe of Port is on hand, and it is to be valued at cost price. Give the trial balance, and the balance sheet.

N.B.—*You are not required to answer any of the following questions, but if you have time (after finishing those above) it will be well for you to do as many as you can.*

5. (*a*) Is the owner of these books solvent or insolvent, and by how much? (*b*) What has been his gain or loss on goods? (*c*) What has been his total gain or loss?
6. If a Cash Book is used is there any necessity to open a Ledger cash a/c in Double Entry? If so, why?
7. What errors are not detected by balancing the Ledger?
8. Under what circumstances would several accounts subordinate to the Profit and Loss a/c be necessary? How many of such accounts could be used in recording the transactions given in this paper? Name them.
9. Assuming that each party keeps a Journal in the ordinary mercantile form, give the Journal entries which should be made—
   (*a*) By John Smith for the transaction on the 2nd.
   (*b*) By Bankers for the transaction on the 5th.
   (*c*) By J. Smith for the transaction on the 4th.
   (*d*) By James Hope (on opening his books) for the entry of his debt given under Jan. 1st.

———

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. (*a*) Journalize the following transactions.
   (*b*) If you cannot journalize, enter the transactions into any books which can be substituted for the Journal, preserving the system of Double Entry :—

						£	s.	d.
1859.								
Jan.	1.	In hand—						
		Cash				355	0	0
		3 butts sherry (duty paid) @ 70*l*.				210	0	0
	,,	Debts due by me:						
		H. Butt				738	0	0
		T. Holt				96	16	9
		Geo. Milnes				98	10	0
	2.	Paid in to Bankers'				300	0	0
	7.	Sold James Clerk:						
		1 butt sherry				80	0	0
	8.	Paid H. Butt				50	0	0
	,,	Bought of Geo. Molson:						
		4 pipes port @ 35*l*.				140	0	0
	,,	Sold Chas. Rookes:						
		1 butt sherry	82	0	0			
		1 pipe port	37	0	0			
						119	0	0
	9.	Drew cheque for petty cash				10	0	0
	10.	Sold John Wyatt:						
		1 pipe port				40	0	0
	12.	Received of John Wyatt his acceptance at 3 months				40	0	0
	15.	Paid to Geo. Milnes (by cheque)				98	10	0
	21.	Paid duty on pipe port 113 gns. @ 5*s*. 6*d*. and 5 per cent.				32	12	7
	,,	Paid dock charges on pipe port				0	16	8
	31.	Amount of petty cash payments this month				7	1	6
	,,	Received of Charles Rookes				116	0	6
		being a/c	119	0	0			
		less $2\frac{1}{2}$ o/o	2	19	6			
	,,	James Clerk paid in to my account at Bankers				80	0	0

2. Post the above transactions into the Ledger given herewith. No index to the Ledger need be made.
3. Balance and close the Ledger. The goods in hand (to be taken at cost price) are 1 pipe port (duty paid), 1 butt sherry (duty paid), 1 pipe port (in bond). Give the trial balance and the balance sheet.

N.B.—*You are not required to answer any of the following questions, but if you have time (after finishing those above) it will be well for you to do as many as you can.*

4. Is the owner of these books solvent or insolvent, and by how much? What has been the gain or loss in the month of January?
5. What is the object of balancing the Ledger?
6. Assuming that each party keeps a Journal in the ordinary mercantile form, give the Journal entries,—
   (*a*) Of the bankers, and of James Clerk for the transaction on the 31st.
   (*b*) Of John Wyatt for the transaction on the 12th.
7. Assume that no entry or transfer is to be made in the Ledger except as connected with a Journal entry, so that against every amount in the Ledger the number of a folio may be put, referring to the place in the Journal where the authority for posting that precise amount is to be found. Give the Journal entries which ought to be made in order to rectify the following errors:—
   (*a*) I have posted the transaction of the 31st to the right side of Clerk's account, but not into any other account.
   (*b*) I have posted the transaction of the 7th to the Cr. of James Clerk and the Dr. of the corresponding account.
   (*c*) I have posted the amount due to T. Holt on the 1st to his Dr., but correctly to the corresponding account.
   (*d*) I have posted the first entry of the 8th to the right side of the Ledger, but to the account of James Clerk instead of to that of H. Butt.

Set to Candidates for Clerkships in the Admiralty.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

Instructions:

The questions should be answered, as far as possible, in the order in which they stand. No credit will be given for statements which are not strictly in answer to the questions proposed.

1. Rule paper for a cash book, and enter in it as many of the following transactions as should be placed there :—

1862.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	In hand	542	7	4
,,	At bank	33	2	7
2.	Paid into bank	500	0	0
,,	Paid John Syme	26	2	9
3.	Paid Ronald Jukes (by cheque)	137	8	6
,,	Allowed by Ronald Jukes (as discount)	2	11	6
4.	Received of W. Ansted	47	10	0
,,	Allowed to W. Ansted (as discount)	2	10	0
7.	Bought of James Mackenzie goods	317	8	7
10.	Accepted draft of James Mackenzie at 3 months	317	8	0
,,	Received of James Browne	24	0	0
,,	Hector Murray paid into my account at bank	200	0	0

2. Why is "book-keeping by double entry" so called?

3. (*a*) What check upon the correctness of the books is furnished by "double entry?" (*b*) How far is this check incomplete? (*c*) Has the system any further advantages?

4. Rule paper for a journal, and journalize the transactions given in question 1.

5. Rule paper for a ledger, and post into it from the journal made in answer to the last question.

6. Describe the mode of balancing a ledger, giving an account of all the transfers which must be made, and stating, when it is possible, to which side each balance will be transferred.

7. Divide the following of my ledger accounts into groups according to their nature, assign to each group a name (if



you are able to do so), and state for each group in what particulars the accounts included in it agree :—

Cash, profit and loss, John Jones, stock, Great Western Railway Co., petty cash, Smith Brothers & Co., bills payable, goods, commission, "house in Sackville Street," James Brown, bills receivable, "ship Maria," bank.

8. Give the journal entries for the following transactions :—

		£	s.	d.
Jan. 15.	Paid duty on 1 pipe port for John Smith .	50	0	0
18.	Received of John Smith (being repayment of amount advanced for duty and interest) my bill on Jabez Jones due Feb. 1, for £43 7 2			
	Cash . . . 6 16 10			
		50	4	0

PREPARATION OF ACCOUNT-STATES.

Set to Candidates for the Accountant-General's Branch of the War Office.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

Instructions :

1. *The handwriting should be free from flourishes, compact* (i. e., *not occupying much space on the line*), *and with every letter distinctly formed.*
2. *The figures should be correctly formed, and kept properly under each other.*
3. *Care should be taken to copy names, dates, and other particulars with perfect correctness.*

Read the following list of transactions.

1860.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	Bought of Jacob Bell, wine	1,200	10	0
3.	Shipped to Robert Douglass of Calcutta, per "Pearl," Capt. Jones, for sale on my account, the wine purchased of Jacob Bell.			

			£	s.	d.
Jan.	4.	Paid Johnstone & Co. on account of Robert Douglass	35	2	7
	5.	Accepted bill drawn on me by Robert Douglass in favour of Coates & Co.	350	0	0
	,,	Handed to John Smith in payment of my account with him a draft on Robert Douglass	1,300	5	4
	,,	Paid James Wilson on account of Robert Douglass	33	12	9
	,,	Paid shipping charges on wine per "Pearl"	33	13	7
	9.	Drew bill on Robert Douglass, and handed it to Jacob Bell, in part payment	500	0	0
	11.	Paid Johnstone & Co. on account of Robert Douglass	137	3	5
	,,	Received of Burnett & Co., proceeds of sale of Robert Douglass' sugar ex "Farnborough"	1,317	11	10
	11.	Paid Roberts, Samuels, & Co., on account of Robert Douglass	307	8	
	20.	Paid Jacob Bell my further draft on Robert Douglass	700	10	0
Feb.	3.	Accepted Douglass' draft on me in favour of John Burnett	800	0	0
	12.	Paid James Johnson on account of Robert Douglass	23	2	7
Mar.	1.	Paid Robert Thomason on account of Robert Douglass	132	9	8
April	7.	Bought of Roger Simpson, brandy	1,219	3	2
	8.	Shipped for Calcutta per "Lady of the Woods," Smythe, consigned to Robert Douglass, to be sold on my account, the brandy bought of Simpson.			
	9.	Paid shipping charges on brandy	27	2	6
	10.	Paid to Roger Simpson my draft on Robert Douglass	1,200	0	0
	,,	Paid Roger Simpson	19	3	2
	15.	Accepted draft of Robert Douglass in favour of Sampson & Co.	800	0	0

	£ s. d.
May 10. Paid John Wilson & Co. on account of Robert Douglass	47 13 11
June 7. Received advice from Robert Douglass that he had sold my shipment of wine per "Pearl," realizing 975*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, and that he had accepted my drafts of Jan. 5, Jan. 9, and Jan. 20.	
18. Bill of 800*l.* accepted in favour of Sampson & Co. due this day not paid by me.	
19. Stopped payment.	

Prepare a statement of the account between me and Douglass as it stands on June 19, giving full particulars as to each amount charged and credited. It may be assumed that Douglass will not accept the bill of April 10, and that the brandy per "Lady of the Woods" is worth cost price.

SPECIMENS OF SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION, OR CORRESPONDENCE.

[N.B.—In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style*: and that *the composition should fill not less than two folio pages.*]

Used in examinations which are not competitive.

(1.) A letter to a friend, giving an account of any journey you ever made.
(2.) The proposed Memorial to the Prince Consort.
(3.) On the International Exhibition of 1862.
(4.) On Pride.

[Two such subjects are usually given, and the candidate is at liberty to write on either, or on both. Time allowed, 1½ hour.]

Used in competitive examinations.

(1.) Our National Defences.
[You may give your own view as to the most effectual means of defence, or an account of any recent discussions on the matter, or you may treat the subject in any way that you prefer.]
(2.) Explain the meaning and discuss the truth of the saying, "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

[One such subject is usually given. Time allowed, 2 hours.]

The following have also been set.

Write a short description of any remarkable place which you have seen, or of which you have heard or read.
On Coal, and its uses.

Write a short description of any celebrated battle.
On Gas, and its uses.



The objects, perils, and results of Arctic expeditions.
On the Telescope.

An essay on Handwriting: noticing (1) the chief points of excellence in handwriting; (2) the most common defects; (3) the value of good handwriting in various positions of life, &c., &c.
A letter to a friend inviting him to travel with you through any part of England, Scotland, or Ireland.

Supposing that a friend, having two months' holiday, has written to ask your advice as to the best means of spending it; write a letter in reply.
On the disturbances in Syria.

On Cotton: Its culture, manufacture, and uses; its social, commercial, and political importance.
The advantages to be derived from the study of foreign languages.

The advantages and disadvantages of the diffusion of superficial knowledge.
On Slavery: Its history, its evils, its palliatives; and the probability of its abolition.

[You may confine your remarks to one of these heads, or you may treat of them all and of any others that occur to you.]

A comparison of the pleasures of Spring and Autumn.
On the discoveries of gold in Australia and California.

SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

[In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*]

Set to candidates for the Customs.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. On the accompanying outline map of England insert the names of the chief bays and headlands; trace the course of the Severn, Trent, Medway, Exe, Mersey; and mark by asterisks, with the names written near them, the situations of Blackburn, Birkenhead, Guildford, Doncaster, Newark, Cardiff, Kendal, Boston, Canterbury, Durham.
2. Draw a map of France, as large as your paper will permit; showing the chief physical features, and the position of any twelve important towns.
3. In what counties are the following towns?—Sunderland, St. Albans, Banbury, Preston, Lichfield, Hastings, Jedburgh, Hamilton, Athlone, Belfast.
4. Name the chief rivers that run into the sea on the east coast of Britain, and counties through which they flow.
5. On what rivers are the following towns?—Nottingham, Manchester, Hexham, Hereford, Stirling, Cork, Vienna, Lyons, Delhi, Montreal.
6. Where are the following places, and what do you know about any of them?—Corfu, Smyrna, Nice, Madras, Beyrout, Chicago, Antwerp, Tours, Dantzic, Odessa.
7. Describe the course of the rivers Rhine, Tagus, and Indus, mentioning the countries through which they flow, and the chief towns on their banks.
8. Where are the Morea, the Pampas, Bermuda, Borneo, the White Sea, the Red Sea, Mont Blanc, Mount Ararat, the Tigris, the Hudson.

Set to candidates for Cadetships of Constabulary in Ireland.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. On the accompanying outline map of England and Wales mark the names of the chief bays and headlands; of the counties on the coast between Boston and Falmouth, and the chief town of each; trace the course of the Thames, Mersey, Wharfe, Wye, Tees; and mark by asterisks, with the names written near them, the position of Carlisle, Grimsby, Dover, Kendal, Hereford, Swansea, Oxford, Birmingham, York, Bedford.
2. On the accompanying outline map of Ireland insert the names of the chief bays and headlands; trace the course of the Barrow, Foyle, Liffey, Shannon, Slaney, and the line of the most important ranges of hills; and place Clonmel, Mullingar, Naas, Newry, Lifford, Thurles, Enniskillen, Castlebar, Trim, Tullamore.
3. Name the chief harbours on the west coast of Ireland, and the county in which each is situated.
4. Describe any one of the great lines of railway in Ireland; naming in order the counties through which it runs, and the most important stations upon it.
5. Name the chief rivers, and two or three of the most important towns, in each of the following counties:—Cavan, Galway, Kilkenny, Mayo, Waterford.
6. Name the capital towns of the following countries:—Spain, Austria, Bohemia, Hanover, Scotland, Brazil, China, Massachusetts, Denmark, Greece.
7. Where are the following places; to whom do they belong; and what do you know about any of them?—Moscow, Cairo, Damascus, Richmond (U.S.), Dresden, Lyons, Turin, Delhi, Ning-po, St. Helena.
8. Explain fully the meaning of *latitude*, *longitude*, *promontory*, *bay*, *river*, *island*, *strait*, *continent*, *lake*, *ocean*.

Set to Candidates for Cadetships of Constabulary in Ireland.

1. On the accompanying map of England and Wales insert the names of the chief bays and headlands; of the counties along the coast from Scarborough to Portsmouth, and the chief town of each; trace the course of the Medway, Severn, Ouse, Mersey; and mark the position of London, Swansea, Reading, Ilfracombe, Ely, Shrewsbury, Hartlepool, Torquay, Bangor, Lynn Regis.
2. On the accompanying map of Ireland insert the names of the chief bays and headlands; of the counties along the coast from Belfast to Cork, and the chief town of each; trace the course of the Shannon, Suir, Foyle, Bann; and mark the position of Tipperary, Strabane, Kilkenny, Tuam, Kildare, Castlebar, Killarney, Clonmel, Cavan, Enniskillen.
3. Describe the position of the following places; state to whom they belong, and mention any circumstances of interest attaching to them: Vienna, Singapore, Canton, Melbourne, Venice, Blenheim, Elba, Copenhagen, Algiers, Stirling, Lyons, Cadiz.
4. Explain fully the meaning of the following geographical terms: *latitude, longtitude, strait, peninsula, watershed.*
5. Where are the Straits of Babelmandeb; the Channel of Mozambique; Helvellyn, the Cevennes; the rivers St. Lawrence, Don; the lakes Geneva, Ontario; the islands Minorca, Juan Fernandez?
6. Selecting any one of the great lines of railway in Ireland, give a brief description of the counties through which it passes, and the chief towns near it.

Set in cases where "British Geography" is required.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. On the accompanying outline map of England and Wales mark the names of the chief bays and headlands; of the counties on the coast between Berwick and Portsmouth, and the chief town of each; trace the course of the Severn, Eden, Tyne, Tees, Exe; and mark the position of Appleby, Carlisle, Falmouth, Gloucester, Hexham, Cardiff, Crewe, Peterborough, Salisbury, Windsor.



2. Name the chief islands that lie off the west coast of Great Britain, and the county to which each is opposite.
3. Draw a map, as large as your paper will allow, *either* of Scotland *or* of Ireland; insert on it the names of the chief bays and headlands; trace the course of any four great rivers, and mark the position of any eight important towns.
4. Which of the West Indian Islands belong to Great Britain?
5. Write a geographical description of Canada.
6. How is Australia divided? What are the chief towns in it? What is known of the interior of the island?
7. On what rivers are York, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Bristol, Newark, Huntingdon, Dumfries, Stirling, Drogheda, Limerick?
8. Write as full a description as you can of any one county of the United Kingdom: its boundaries, physical features, chief towns, &c., &c.

Set to all other Candidates who are examined in Geography.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. On the accompanying outline map of Europe insert the names of the chief bays, headlands, and islands; trace the course of the Elbe and Rhone, and their chief tributaries; and place Aranjuez, Augsburg, Cracow, Dunkirk, Grenoble, Marseilles, Prague, Rotterdam, Talavera, Trieste.
2. Write a general description of the coast line of Europe from Gibraltar to Hamburg, mentioning any striking features which it presents, the most remarkable places upon it, and where the chief rivers run into the sea.
3. Write a brief geographical description of Bohemia, Greece, and the State of Maine.
4. Where are the following places; to whom do they belong; and for what are any of them remarkable?—Boston (U.S.), Cordova, Darien, Elsinore, Ghent, Luxemburg, Ravenna, San Marino, Trebizond, Vellore.
5. Where are Navarre, Croatia, Nepaul; the rivers Pruth, Ravee, La Plata; lakes Maggiore, Ladoga; the bay of Fundy, of Carpentaria?

6. Draw up as complete a list as you can of the States of America, naming the capital of each, and distinguishing the Federals of the North from the Confederates of the South.
7. Explain the terms *ecliptic*, *monsoon*, *equatorial currents*, *prairie*, *geyser*, *lagoon*.

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1. On the accompanying map of England and Wales insert the names of the chief bays and headlands; of the counties along the coast from Pembroke to Dover, and the chief town of each; trace the course of the Thames, Tyne, Ribble, Ouse; and place Portsmouth, Leeds, Stockport, Cambridge, Huddersfield, Brighton, Bideford, Tunbridge, Ipswich, Matlock.
2. Write a general description of the coast line of Ireland from Waterford to Galway, mentioning any striking feature which it presents, and the most remarkable places upon it.
3. Mention any towns in the United Kingdom which are celebrated for the manufacture of the following articles: wool, leather, silk, gloves, paper, hats.
4. Where are the following places; for what are any of them remarkable? St. Alban's, Conway, Bannockburn, Killala, Staffa, Carisbrook Castle, Drogheda, Culloden, Aldershott.
5. Where are the rivers Clyde, Bann, Dee, Forth, Foyle? the lakes Coniston, Corrib, Awe, Maree, Derg? the mountains Helvellyn, Ben Cruachan, Ingleborough, Plinlimmon, Nephin?
6. What islands are adjacent to the coast of Scotland? Describe the position of such as you remember as accurately as you can.
7. Describe the physical features of *one* county in Ireland, and of *one* in Scotland.

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1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, islands, chief bays, and headlands; trace the course of the Volga, Danube, Ebro, Garonne, and Weser, and the line of the chief mountain ranges; and mark the position of Lyons, Ismail, Trieste, Revel, Lisbon, Trondheim, Cologne, Naples, Tours, Copenhagen, Coruña, Corinth.
2. Enumerate the states of Europe which border on the Mediterranean, and name the capital town of each.

3. Enumerate the most important naval stations of the world, describing the position of each, and stating to whom it belongs.
4. Describe the position of the following places, state to whom they belong, and mention any circumstances of interest connected with any of them: Mauritius, Khiva, Santiago di Compostella, Delos, Ghiznee, Charleston, Andaman Isles, Carnac, Ratisbon.
5. Write a brief geographical description of *either* Arabia *or* Australia.
6. From what countries do we import wheat, wine, spirits, cotton, wool, and silk?
7. Mention any parts of Europe which are remarkable for the healthiness or unhealthiness of their climate.
8. What is meant by "Physical Geography?" Show how the habits and character of a people may be affected (1) by the configuration of their country, (2) by its elevation.

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1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the chief seas, capes, and mountain chains; trace the course of the Guadiana, Rhine, Seine, Tiber, Vistula, and Volga; and place Belgrade, Berne, Bristol, Cadiz, Christiania, Corfu, Havre, Memel, Naples, Saragossa, Ulm, and Warsaw.
2. Draw a map *either* of France *or* Ireland, marking the boundaries, the position of the principal mountain ranges, four principal rivers, six principal seaports, and six principal inland towns.
3. Where are the following places, to whom do they belong, and for what are they known:—Badajoz, Chicago, Hamburg, Leipzig, Lima, New Orleans, Pekin, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, and Trincomalee?
4. Where are lakes Aral, Huron, and Ullswater; the Khyber Pass, the Yellow Sea, the Strait of Yenikale; the Carpathian Mountains, Mount Atlas, and the Western Ghauts?
5. Write a brief geographical description of England, or of any country of Europe with which you are well acquainted.
6. Explain the following geographical terms:—parallel of latitude, steppe, delta, strait, isthmus, and cataract; giving three instances of each of the three latter.

7. From what parts of the globe do we obtain corn, diamonds, indigo, oranges, pearls, silver, timber, and tobacco?
8. Give an explanation of the various causes which affect the climate of a place, illustrating by examples.

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1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, capes, and mountain ranges; trace the course of the Drave, Danube, Ebro, Elbe, Garonne, and Volga; and mark the position of Adrianople, Alicante, Belgrade, Bergen-op-Zoom, Berlin, Hamburg, Mannheim, Paris, Toulon, Turin, Verona, and Vienna.
2. Sketch a rough map of England, and mark the position of Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cheltenham, Exeter, Hull, London, Manchester, Norwich, Sheffield, Shrewsbury, and Tunbridge Wells; and trace the course of the Medway, Severn, Tees, and Trent.
3. How is the continent of Asia bounded? Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is it situated? In what general features does it differ from Europe? What are its political divisions, and what are their capitals?
4. Where are the following situated, for what are they celebrated, and to what power do they belong?—Buenos Ayres, Cairo, Gibraltar, Ispahan, Londonderry, Madeira, Melbourne, Nantes, Sierra Leone, and Washington. Can you tell how any of them obtained their names?
5. Write a geographical description of Prussia *or* Canada.
6. Where are the following?—The islands Candia, Perim, and Porto Rico; the lakes Derwentwater, Onega, and Ontario; the straits of Cook, Davis, and Magellan; and capes Farewell, Guardafui, and St. Vincent.
7. Explain the terms latitude, longitude, bay, gulf, sahara, steppe, isthmus, and strait.
8. What commodities do we obtain from Hindostan, Sicily, the West Indies, Cape of Good Hope?

Set to Candidates for the Diplomatic Service, who were required to show a knowledge of "*so much of McCulloch's 'Geographical Dictionary' as relates to the country to which they are about to proceed.*"

STATISTICS, &c., OF RUSSIA.

1. Trace the boundaries of the Russian empire; estimate roughly its extent, and the proportion (1) of cultivated land, (2) of forest, which it contains.
2. Describe the position of the Valdai Hills; what is their greatest height, and what rivers rise in them?
3. Enumerate the chief rivers of Russia, mentioning into what sea they flow, and the chief towns on their banks.
4. How is Russia divided for purposes of government? By whom and when was the division made?
5. Give a full account of the state (1) of agriculture, (2) of manufactures in Russia.
6. Enumerate the chief Russian ports, and the chief articles of export and import.
7. Give a brief sketch of the history of Russia, showing (with dates) the most important epochs.
8. Give an account of any peculiarities in the condition (1) of the Russian clergy, (2) of the peasantry.
9. What are the chief means of internal communication throughout the country at different seasons?
10. Mention any circumstances of interest which attach to the following places, and describe their position :—Nijni Novgorod, Toula, Petrozavohsk, Kiachta, Poltava, Irkutsk, Kharkoff, Tobolsk.
11. Give an account of the different councils by means of which the government of Russia is administered.

SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS IN HISTORY.

[In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression;* and that *in all cases dates should be given.*]

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Time allowed, Three hours.

1. When did the Romans first enter Britain? When did they finally leave it? Mention some of the chief benefits which we have derived from their occupation.
2. Give a sketch of the reign of Henry VII., and examine his title to the English throne.
3. How did the house of Stuart come to the English throne? Name the English sovereigns of that line, and give in a few words the character of each.
4. From what occasion do you date the origin of the House of Commons in its present form? What kinds of assembly were there in earlier times out of which it may be supposed to have grown?
5. Who were the Roundheads, the Covenanters, the Jacobites, the Non-jurors, the Fifth Monarchy men; and why were they so called?
6. Give the dates and results of the most important battles fought between Charles I. and his Parliament, and a description of one of them.
7. What do you know of Protector Somerset, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Hotspur, Halifax, Margaret of Anjou, Lord Peterborough, Burke, Charles Fox?
8. Give the history and the principal enactments of the Bill of Rights, the Union between England and Ireland, the Habeas Corpus Act.
9. Mention any important occasions on which foreign powers have interfered, or tried to interfere, in the domestic affairs of Great Britain.

1. Name in order the sovereigns of England who reigned between 1500 and 1600, and some of the most eminent men who flourished in the reign of each, stating very briefly for what they were famous.
2. For what events in English history are the following places remarkable :—Blenheim, Limerick, Lochleven Castle, Seringapatam, Algiers, Acre?
3. Who were the following persons, and when did they flourish? Mention any circumstances of interest connected with them :—Sir William Wallace, Thomas Cromwell, Lord Peterborough, Schomberg, Fairfax, Canning, Lord Cornwallis.
4. Write a short sketch of the life of any British admiral who flourished before the middle of the last century.
5. Give as complete a description as you can of one of Marlborough's battles, *or* of one of the battles of the Peninsular war.
6. In whose reign did the following events occur? Give a short account of each of them :—The Rebellion of 1715, the Pilgrimage of Grace, the Trial of Warren Hastings, the Treaties of Troyes and Ryswick.
7. Mention the most important provisions of the Act of Settlement, and of the Acts of Union (1) between England and Scotland, and (2) between Great Britain and Ireland.
8. Trace the connection by blood or marriage between George I. and James I., and between Mary Queen of England and Mary Queen of Scots.

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1. Name in order the sovereigns of England who reigned between 1600 and 1720, and some of the most eminent men who flourished in the reign of each, stating very briefly for what they were famous.
2. For what events in English history are the following places remarkable :—Dunkirk, Pontefract, Minorca, Sluys, Albuera, St. Alban's, Santa Cruz, Carisbrook Castle?
3. Who were the following persons, and when did they flourish? Mention any circumstances of interest connected with them: —John Baliol, Lord Anson, Judge Jeffreys, Chaucer, Sir William Temple, Sir R. Walpole, William Penn, Ireton.

4. Write a short sketch of the life of any British statesman who flourished between 1400 and 1500, *or* between 1700 and 1800.
5. On what occasions were the English successful, and on what unsuccessful, in the Peninsular war?
6. Mention the colonial possessions which have been added to the British Crown since the close of the American War of Independence; giving the dates, and very briefly the circumstances, of any such additions.
7. Give some account of the state of Ireland, and the events which took place there, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
8. In whose reign did the following events occur? Give a short account of each of them:—The Inventing of Printing and Gunpowder; the Battles of Langside and Malplaquet; the Organization of the Covenanters in Scotland; the Peaces of Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle.

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1. Give a general sketch of the relations between England and Scotland before the Union.
2. Give a brief account of the reign of John.
3. What do you know of Cardinal Pole, Lord North, Simon de Montford, Sir W. Temple, Lord Howe, General Monk, Prince Rupert, Edward the Confessor, Judge Jeffreys, Lord Edward Fitzgerald?
4. At what times, and owing to what causes, has England been most active in planting colonies?
5. Give an account of some of the most important events which took place in India between 1800 and 1850.
6. Who were the husbands of the following Queens of England:— Margaret of Anjou, Catherine of Braganza, Caroline of Anspach, Eleanor of Castile?
   Sketch briefly the character of each Queen.
7. What wars preceded the treaties of Utrecht, Troyes, Aix-la-Chapelle, Versailles? Give the principal articles of agreement.
8. Sketch the life and character of George III. Whom did he marry, and what family had he?

9. Give the terms of the Union between England and Ireland, and describe briefly the political state of affairs which preceded it.
10. What were the "Constitutions of Clarendon," "the Bill of Rights," "the Act of Uniformity," "the Test Act," and with what political struggles are they connected?

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1. Give a brief account of the reign *either* of Henry II. *or* of James I.
2. Write a short account of the struggle between the King and the Parliament from the year 1642 to 1645 inclusive.
3. With what military or naval operations are the names of the following persons connected:—Lord Peterborough, Lord Anson, Lord Gough, Lord Heathfield, Sir John Stewart, Admiral Vernon, Sir H. Burrard?
4. What do you know of the following persons:—Strongbow, Lord Rivers, Atterbury, Hyde Earl of Clarendon, Lord Somers, Waller, Blake, Sir John Fenwick?
5. Enumerate the foreign possessions of England at the beginning of the 19th century, and mention any important changes that have since taken place.
6. Under what circumstances and in what manner has England ever interfered in behalf of foreign Protestants?
7. What was the object and who were the promoters of any of the following Acts of Parliament:—The Exclusion Bill, the Navigation Act, the First Statute of Mortmain, the Act of Uniformity (1661)?
8. Mention in order the Governors-General of India who have presided since 1800; and give a brief sketch of the most important events which occurred during the administration of *one* of them.

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1. Mention the Kings of England who are *direct* ancestors of Queen Victoria.
2. Sketch the life and character (1) of Edward III., (2) of Queen Anne. Whom did they marry, and what family had they?

3. What French provinces did England possess in the reign of (1) William I., (2) Henry II., (3) Richard II.; how were they gained, and when were any of them lost?
4. Give some account of the state of Scotland between 1500 and 1550.
5. What do you know of Vortigern, Humphrey Bohun, Bishop Ridley, Lambert, Lord William Russell, Lord Stowell, Dr. Johnson, Henrietta of Orleans, and Lord Howe?
6. For what events in English history are the following places remarkable:—Taunton, Meeanee, Corunna, Lincoln, Sheriffmuir, Camperdown, Otterburn, Drogheda, and Troyes?
7. Give some account of the Exclusion Bill, the Bill of Rights, the Stamp Act, the Battles of Albuera and Tewkesbury, the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Peaces of Paris and Aix-la-Chapelle.
8. Explain carefully the terms:—*Trial by Ordeal, Domesday Book, Præmunire, Benevolences, Purveyance,* and *Witenagemote.*

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1. Mention the occasions in English history in which the claims of hereditary rights to the throne were disregarded.
2. Sketch the life and character of (1) Henry III., (2) James I. Whom did they marry, and what family had they?
3 Mention the principal literary men who lived in the reign of Anne, and write a short biography of one of them.
4. Give a short sketch of the feudal system, and show how the system established in England differed in any respect from that on the continent.
5. Give some account of the state of Ireland between 1550 and 1600.
6. For what events in English history are the following places remarkable:—Preston, Busaco, Amiens, Almanza, Northampton, Jellalabad, Saratoga, Acre, and Fotheringay?
7. What do you know of Edward Baliol, Cardinal Beaufort, Sir John Fenwick, Owen Glendower, Thomas Cromwell, Mrs. Masham, Lord Mansfield, and Lord Collingwood?
8. Give some account of the Protectorate; the Siege of Limerick; the authorship of Junius.
9. What important statutes were passed in the reign of (1) Edward I., (2) Charles II., (3) William III.?

1. In what reigns, and under what circumstances, have our most important constitutional privileges been gained or confirmed?
2. Sketch the life and character of (1) Henry VII., (2) Charles II. Whom did they marry, and what family had they?
3. For what are the following places famous in English history: —Chatham, Hexham, Canterbury, Wantage, Harfleur, Burgos, Versailles, Lexington, Limerick, and Falkirk Where are they situated respectively?
4. What was our foreign policy in the time of (1) James I., (2) Cromwell?
5. Mention, in chronological order, the principal naval battles in the reign of George III., giving the names of the British admirals engaged, and the results of each battle.
6. Show, briefly, how the English obtained their principal possessions in India.
7. Mention the most important events in the years 1588, 1692, 1715.
8. What do you know of Malcolm Kenmore, Hereward, Lord Clarendon, David Leslie, Edward Earl of Warwick, Geoffrey Plantagenet, John Wilkes, Lord Bute, Pulteney Earl of Bath.
9. Give some account of the Peace of Bretigni, the Rye Plot, the Bloody Assize, the Triennial Bill, the Convention of Cintra, the Battles of Marston Moor and Killiecrankie.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Time allowed, Three hours.

1. Which were the great sea-faring nations of antiquity? What do you know of the nature and extent of their voyages?
2. Give a brief account of the Athenian expedition to Sicily, and its results.
3. Write a general sketch of the state of Greece during the reign of Philip of Macedon.
4. Give an account of the Wars between Rome and Samnium, till the final subjugation of the latter.

5. Give some account of the Roman system of governing their provinces, (1) under the Republic, (2) under the Empire.
6. Describe the taking of Saguntum by the Romans, of Rome by Alaric, of Constantinople by the Turks.
7. Give a general sketch of the state of Europe about the year 1500 A.D.
8. What were the "Pragmatic Sanction,"—the "Holy Alliance," —the "Berlin Decrees"?
9. What was the first occasion on which Napoleon I. greatly distinguished himself? Sketch the leading events of his first Italian campaign.
10. Narrate the circumstances of the captivity of Charles I.
11. Sketch briefly the internal history of England during the reign of Anne.
12. Describe the battles of St. Alban's, Culloden, the Nile.

MODERN HISTORY.

Time allowed, three hours.

1. Mention any battles in which Kings of Scotland have fought against English armies, giving in each case the results of the battle and circumstances which led to the war.
2. Give a brief sketch of the state of Europe (1) in the year 800 A.D. (2) in the year 1800.
3. For what historical events are the following places memorable: —Lepanto, Saratoga, Assaye, Basle, Torres Vedras, St. Jean d'Acre? Give a brief account of the events you mention.
4. What do you know of Charles Martel, Bernadotte, Wallenstein, Attila, Sir R. Walpole, Charles the Bold of Burgundy?
5. Narrate the circumstances connected with the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, the Mutiny at the Nore, the Revolution of the 9th Thermidor, the Siege of Londonderry.
6. What led to the war of the Spanish Succession? What were the chief events of it, and what was its results?
7. Give some account of the trial of Warren Hastings; the Peace of Ryswick; the Bill of Rights.

8. Sketch briefly the history of the rise and fall of the Florentine Republic, and the Dutch Republic.
9. Narrate briefly the principal events in the Peninsula in the year 1810.

MODERN HISTORY.—(RUSSELL.)

Set to candidates for the Diplomatic Service.

1. Give an account of the state of affairs in Europe in the beginning of the years 1811 and 1830, and of the leading events of those years.
2. What do you know of Suwarrow, Necker, Huskisson, Mirabeau, Ney, Capo D'Istria, Ibrahim Pasha, Dost Mohammed, Davoust?
3. Between whom, and on what occasions, were the following battles fought, and what were their results:—Eylau, Marengo, Sobraon, Fuentes D'Onor, Valmy, Camperdown, Buxard, Vinegar Hill, Rolica, Bergen-op-Zoom?
4. Give some account of the war between the Turks and the Russians from 1808 to 1812. By what peace, and on what terms, was it concluded?
5. Write a short account of the events of "The Hundred Days" in 1815.
6. Give the origin, events, and issue of the war between England and the United States in 1812.
7. Give some account of the revolution of 8th and 9th Thermidor; the Spanish marriages; the trial of Peltier; the Chouan war; the Tugendbund.
8. At the end of the year 1796, France had six affiliated republics at her side. What were their names, and what territories did each include?
9. Give a full account of the treaties of Vienna (1815). How far have they since been modified?
10. What were the most important events in the *domestic* history of England between 1815 and 1848?

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.—(Hallam and May.)

Set to candidates for the Parliament Office.

Time allowed, Three hours.

1. What persons had any claim to the throne on the death of Elizabeth?
2. Give a short history of the Law of Treason.
3. What were the Statute of Drogheda, the Petition and Advice, the Conventicle Act, the Triennial Bill, the Aylesbury Election Case, and the Stockdale Case?
4. Give the history and object of the Royal Marriage Act. What questions have at any time arisen under it?
5. "Hereditary descent is characteristic of the Peerage." How far is this true? What attempt at change in this respect has recently been made, and for what reason?
6. What were the principal defects in the Electoral system before the Reform Bill? Show how any of them arose.
7. Give some account of Lord Seymour of Sudeley, Whitgift, Sancroft, Sir W. Temple, Sir Edward Coke, and the Earl of Sunderland.
8. How was the influence of the Crown increased in the reign of George III.?

SPECIMENS OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

Interim certior factus P. Sulla, quem discedens castris præfecerat Cæsar, auxilio cohorti venit cum legionibus duabus, cujus adventu facile sunt repulsi Pompeiani. Neque vero conspectum aut impetum nostrorum tulerunt; primisque dejectis, reliqui se verterunt et loco cesserunt. Sed insequentes nostros, ne longius prosequerentur, Sulla revocavit. At plerique existimant, si acrius insequi voluisset, bellum eo die potuisse finiri. Cujus consilium reprehendendum non videtur: aliæ enim sunt legati partes, aliæ imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad præscriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet. Sulla, a Cæsare castris relictus, liberatis suis, hoc fuit contentus, neque prœlio decertare voluit, (quæ res tamen fortasse aliquem reciperet casum) ne imperatorias sibi partes sumsisse videretur. Pompeianis magnam res ad receptum difficultatem adferebat. Nam, ex iniquo progressi loco, in summo constiterant: si per declive sese reciperent, nostros ex superiore insequentes loco verebantur: neque multum ad solis occasum supererat temporis: spe enim conficiendi negotii prope in noctem rem duxerant. Ita, necessario atque ex tempore capto consilio, Pompeius tumulum quemdam occupavit, qui tantum aberat a nostro castello, ut telum tormentumve missum adigi non posset. Hoc consedit loco atque eum communiit omnesque ibi copias continuit.

CÆSAR.

Turnus ad hæc:
O soror, et dudum agnovi, quum prima per artem
Fœdera turbasti, teque hæc in bella dedisti;
Et nunc nequidquam fallis dea. Sed quis Olympo
Demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores?
An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?
Nam quid ago? aut quæ jam spondet Fortuna salutem?
Vidi oculos ante ipse meos, me voce vocantem,
Murrhanum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,

Oppetere, ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum.
Occidit infelix, ne nostrum dedecus Ufens
Adspiceret; Teucri potiuntur corpore et armis.
Exscindine domos (id rebus defuit unum!)
Perpetiar? dextra nec Drancis dicta refellam?
Terga dabo? et Turnum fugientem hæc terra videbit?
Usque adeone mori miserum est? Vos O mihi Manes
Este boni, quoniam Superis aversa voluntas.
Sancta ad vos anima, atque istius inscia culpæ
Descendam, magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum.
Vix ea fatus erat: medios volat, ecce, per hostes
Vectus equo spumante Saces, adversa sagitta
Saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:
Turne, in te suprema salus; miserere tuorum.
Fulminat Æneas armis, summasque minatur
Dejecturum arces Italûm, excidioque daturum;
Jamque faces ad tecta volant. In te ora Latini,
In te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus,
Quos generos vocet, aut quæ sese ad fœdera flectat.

VIRGIL.

Cicero, Or. Philipp. II., § 11.—Sed hæc . . . . appulisset.
Livy, XXIII. 27.—Postquam neque . . . . deditionem venit.
Tacitus, Hist. III. 37.—Invenio . . . . passuros.
Horace, III. Carm. V. 13–40.—Hoc caverat . . . . ruinis.
Virgil, Æn., Lib. I. 418–436; VI. 156–178; VI. 703–719; X. 445–467.
Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Lib. III. cap. 2.—Duum dies . . . . persuasum habebant.

Two such passages are usually given, one from a prose writer, the other from a poet. The time allowed is two hours, and the candidate is expected to translate both passages.

SPECIMENS OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

Time allowed, One hour.

Antiochus fled to Sardes, and thence to Apamea, the same night, hearing that Seleucus had gone thither before. He left the custody of Sardes and the castle there to one whom he thought faithful; but the townsmen and soldiers were so dismayed with the greatness of the overthrow, that one man's faith was worth nothing. All the towns in those parts, without expecting summons, yielded up themselves by ambassadors, whom they sent to the Romans while they were still on the way. Neither were many days spent ere Antiochus' ambassador was in the camp; having none other errand than to know what it would please the Romans to impose upon the King his master. They required no more than they had lately done, which was that he should quite abandon his dominions on this side of Taurus. For their charges in this war they required fifteen thousand talents; five hundred in hand, two thousand and five hundred when the Senate and people of Rome should have confirmed the peace, and the other twelve thousand in twelve years next ensuing by even portions.

At last when Romulus had reigned nearly forty years, it chanced that one day he called his people together in the field of Mars. When, all on a sudden, there arose a dreadful storm, and all was as dark as night; and the rain and thunder and lightning were so terrible, that all the people fled from the field and ran to their several homes. At last the storm was over, and they came back to the field of Mars, but Romulus was nowhere to be found; for Mars, his father, had carried him up to heaven in his chariot. The people knew not at first what was become of him; but when it was night, as one Proculus Julius was coming from Alba to the city, Romulus appeared to him in more than mortal beauty, and grown to more than mortal stature, and said to him, "Go and tell " my people that they weep not for me any more; but bid them to

"be brave and warlike, and so shall they make my city the "greatest in the earth." Then the people knew that Romulus was become a god; so they built a temple to him, and offered sacrifice to him, and worshipped him evermore by the name of the god Quirinus.—*Arnold's Rome.*

Tully was the first who observed that friendship improves happiness and abates misery, by the doubling of our joy, and dividing of our grief; a thought in which he hath been followed by all the writers upon friendship that have written since his time. Bacon has finely described other advantages, or as he calls them fruits of friendship, and indeed there is no subject of morality which has been better handled and more exhausted than this. Among the several fine things which have been spoken of it, I shall beg leave to quote some out of a very ancient author. How finely has he described the art of making friends by an obliging and affable behaviour, and laid down that precept which a late excellent author delivers as his own—"that we should have many "well-wishers but few friends." He says, "Sweet language will "multiply friends, and a fair-speaking tongue will increase kind "greetings. Be in peace with many, nevertheless have but one "counsellor of a thousand." With what prudence does he caution us in the choice of our friends, and with what strokes of nature (I could almost say of humour) has he described the behaviour of a treacherous and self-interested friend? He says, "If thou wouldest "get a friend prove him first, and be not hasty to credit him: for "some man is a friend for his own occasion, and will not abide in "the day of thy trouble. And there is a friend, who, being "turned to enmity and strife, will discover thy reproach." Again, "Some friend is a companion at the table, and will not continue "in the day of thy affliction; but in thy prosperity he will be as "thyself, and will be bold over thy servants. If thou be brought "low he will be against thee, and will hide himself from thy face." What can be more strong and pointed than the following verse? "Separate thyself from thine enemies, and take heed of thy "friends."—*Spectator.*

Hume :—

Vol. i. p. 14. "Even in war . . . Romans."

Spectator :—

No. 256. "(For) how few . . . dejected by their censures."

Arnold's Rome :—

Vol. ii. p. 134. "The Romans, however . . . great emergencies."

The examinations in GREEK are of the same character as the examinations in LATIN.

SPECIMENS OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH.

C'est à vous que je m'adresse, mon cher Comte, pour vous écrire une des plus fâcheuses pertes qui pût arriver en France; c'est celle de M. de Turenne, dont je suis assurée que vous serez aussi touché et aussi désolé que nous le sommes ici. Cette nouvelle arriva Lundi à Versailles: le roi en a été affligé, comme on doit l'être de la mort du plus grand capitaine et du plus honnête homme du monde; toute la cour fut en larmes, et M. de Condom pensa s'évanouir. On était prêt d'aller se divertir à Fontainebleau, tout a été rompu; jamais un homme n'a été regretté si sincèrement; tout ce quartier où il a logé, et tout Paris, et tout le peuple était dans le trouble et dans l'émotion; chacun parlait et s'attroupait pour regretter ce héros. Je vous envoie une très-bonne relation de ce qu'il a fait quelques jours avant sa mort, après trois mois d'une conduite toute miraculeuse, et que les gens du métier ne se lassent pas d'admirer; vous n'avez plus qu'à y ajouter le dernier jour de sa gloire et de sa vie. Il avait le plaisir de voir décamper l'armée des ennemis devant lui; et le 27, qui était Samedi, il alla sur une petite hauteur pour observer leur marche: son dessein était de donner sur l'arrière-garde, et il mandait au Roi à midi que, dans cette pensée, il avait envoyé dire à Brissac qu'on fît les prières de quarante heures. Il mande la mort du jeune d'Hocquincourt, et qu'il enverra un courrier pour apprendre au Roi la suite de cette entreprise: il cachette sa lettre, et l'envoie à deux heures. Il va sur cette petite colline avec huit ou dix personnes: on tire de loin à l'aventure un malheureux coup de canon, qui le coupe par le milieu du corps; et vous pouvez penser les cris et les pleurs de cette armée: le courrier part à l'instant, il arriva Lundi, comme je vous ai dit; de sorte qu'à une heure l'une de l'autre, le Roi eut une lettre de M. de Turenne, et la nouvelle de sa mort.

MME. DE SÉVIGNÉ.

Napoléon était en ce moment exaspéré contre ses frères. Récemment, Louis avait jeté à ses pieds la couronne de Hollande; Jérôme, qui avait reçu le Hanovre en addition à la Westphalie, à condition

de supporter certaines charges, n'avait pas rempli ses engagements, et il en avait été puni par le retrait d'une partie du Hanovre; Murat, bon mais léger et remuant, excité par sa spirituelle et ambitieuse épouse, avait cruellement déplu en dépensant trop, en négligeant sa marine. En outre, on l'avait accusé d'avoir sous divers prétextes parlementé avec les Anglais le long des côtes de son royaume. Napoléon en avait été irrité au point d'envoyer des instructions secrètes au général Grenier, pour que ce général eût toujours l'œil ouvert sur Naples et fût prêt à y marcher avec le corps de réserve qu'il commandait. Enfin on a vu quels emportements avaient inspirés à Napoléon les demi-trahisons du Cardinal Fesch. L'infortuné Joseph venait donc fort mal à propos pour exprimer dans les circonstances présentes des vérités désagréables. Napoléon lui avait fait dire que s'il voulait abdiquer comme Louis, il en était le maître: que ses frères pouvait tous quitter les trônes qu'il leur avait donnés, qu'il n'avait aucun besoin d'eux, que même cette conduite de leur part simplifierait bien des choses en Europe, que jusque-là cependant ils étaient non-seulement rois, mais généraux sous ses ordres, et qu'il n'entendait pas qu'ils désertassent leur poste sans l'en prévenir, sans recevoir son autorisation; que si lui, Joseph, se présentait à Bayonne sans ce préliminaire indispensable, il serait arrêté. THIERS.

Among the other French authors from whom passages have been selected are De Staël, Dumas, La Bruyère, Lacretelle, Lamartine, Lavallée, Lesage, Michelet, Rousseau, Villemain, Voltaire.

Two such passages are usually given: the time allowed is two hours, and the candidate is expected to translate both passages.

SPECIMEN OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO FRENCH.

The few people that inhabit Hungary live easily enough. They have no money, but the woods and plains afford them provisions in great abundance. They had been ordered to give us all things necessary, even what horses we pleased to demand, *gratis;* but Mr. W. would not oppress the poor country people by making use of

this order, and always paid them to the full worth of what we had. They were so surprised at this unexpected generosity, which they were very little used to, that they always pressed upon us at parting a dozen fat pheasants, or something of that sort, for a present. Their dress is very primitive, being only a plain sheep's skin, and a cap and boots of the same stuff. You may easily imagine this lasts them many winters; and thus they have very little occasion for money. On the twenty-sixth we passed over the frozen Danube with all our equipage and carriages. We met on the other side General Veterani, who invited us with great civility to pass the night at a little castle of his a few miles off, assuring us we should have a very hard day's journey to reach Essek. This we found but too true, the woods being very dangerous, and scarce passable from the vast quantity of wolves that hoard in them. We came, however, safe, though late, to Essek, where we stayed one day in order to despatch a courier with letters to the Pasha of Belgrade, and I took that opportunity of visiting the town, which is not very large, but handsomely built and well fortified.—*Letter of Lady M. W. Montague.*

Macaulay:

Vol. i. p. 431. "The news of his illness . . . expire."
Vol. iv. p. 796. "At length all the questions . . . to Italy."

Lord Mahon.

Mrs. Markham.

Emperor Napoleon's Speech (*Times* of March 2, 1860)—
"At the opening . . . no issue."

The examinations in GERMAN, ITALIAN, and other foreign languages are of the same character as the examinations in FRENCH.

PRÉCIS OR ABSTRACT.

The following directions are placed in the hands of the Candidates, along with the Correspondence of which a Précis is required:—

Having read the accompanying Correspondence—

1. *Make a short Abstract, Schedule, or Docket of the several letters.*
2. *Draw up a Memorandum or Précis,* i. e. *a brief and clear statement of what passed, not letter by letter, but in the form of a narrative.*

DIRECTIONS.

(1) The object of the Abstract, Schedule, or Docket is to serve as an Index. It should contain the date of each letter; the names of the persons by whom and to whom it is written; and, *in as few words as possible,* the subject of it. The merits of such an Abstract are—(1) to give the really important point or points of each letter, omitting everything else; (2) to do this briefly; (3) distinctly; and (4) in such a form as readily to catch the eye.

(2) The object of the Memorandum or Précis, *which should be in the form of a narrative,* is, that any one who had not time to read the original letters might, by reading the Précis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a Précis are—(1) to contain all that is important in the Correspondence, and nothing that is unimportant; (2) to present this in a consecutive and readable shape, expressed as distinctly as possible; (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and distinctness.

You are recommended to read the whole Correspondence through carefully before beginning to write, as the goodness both of the Abstract and of the Précis will depend very much on a

correct appreciation of the relative importance of the different parts.

Brevity should be particularly studied.

The Abstract should occupy 1 page only, or 2 at the most.

The Précis about 2 pages, or 3 at the most, of ordinary handwriting

Time allowed, Three hours.

SPECIMENS OF CORRESPONDENCE,

Of which a Précis is required.

(1.) Parliamentary Paper. Correspondence with the United States Government respecting Blockade. April, 1861.

(2.) Do. Treasure Trove. July, 1861.

(3.) Do. Prorogation of the Assembly of the Ionian Islands. 1861.

(4.) Do. Imprisonment of Mr. Shaver at Fort Warren. 1862.

(5.) Do. Emperor of Morocco's Loan. 1861.

(6.) Do. Kertch and Yenikale Prize Money. May, 1862.

(7.) Do. Employment of British Officers under Government of China, 1862.

(8.) Do. Assassination of Dr. McCarthy. 1862.



INDEXING.

Time allowed, Two hours.

"Make an Index to the Correspondence appended to the 3rd Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, beginning at p. 165 (House of Commons).

"The following Index to the letters in pp. 145 and 146 is given as a specimen of what is required:—"

Correspondents and Date of Letter.	Substance of Communication.
1. Mr. Rothery to the Civil Service Commissioners. 6th February, 1853.	Proposing standards of qualification and limits of age, for Clerkships in the Offices of the Registrar and Marshal of the Court of Admiralty.
2. Mr. Maitland to Mr. Rothery. 9th February, 1858.	The Civil Service Commissioners assent to the proposed scheme of examination and limits of age.

EUCLID.

Set to Candidates for the Admiralty who selected Euclid as a subject of examination.

Time allowed, Three hours.

1. If two triangles have two angles of one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and one side equal to one side, *viz.* the side adjacent to the equal angles in each; then shall the other sides be equal, each to each, and also the third angle of the one to the third angle of the other.
2. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.
3. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point; the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square of half the line bisected, is equal to the square of the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.
4. The diameter is the greatest straight line in a circle; and, of all others, that which is nearer to the centre is always greater than one more remote: and the greater is nearer to the centre than the less.
5. A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is the segment.
6. If the outward angle of a triangle made by producing one of its sides be divided into two equal angles by a straight line which also cuts the base produced, the segments between the dividing line and the extremities of the base have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.
7. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.
8. Trisect a given straight line.

9. Construct a rectangle which shall be equal to a given square (1) when the sum, and (2) when the difference of two adjacent sides is equal to a given line.

10. A tangent to a circle at the point A intersects two parallel tangents in B and C, the points of contact of which with the circle are D, E, respectively; show that if BE, CD intersect in F, AF is parallel to the tangents BD, CE.

ALGEBRA.

Set to Candidates for the Admiralty who selected Algebra as a subject of examination.

Time allowed, Three hours.

1. Find (1) the sum, (2) the difference, of the two expressions—

$$\frac{1}{(x-2)(x-1)x(x+1)}, \quad \frac{1}{(x-1)x(x+1)(x+2)};$$

(3) The quotient when the former is divided by the latter.

2. Reduce to their simplest forms the expressions—

(α) $x^4 - \dfrac{5x^3 + 4x^3 + 3x + 9}{4x^3 - 15x^2 + 8x + 3}$

(β) $\sqrt{\dfrac{1 - x - \sqrt{2x + x^2}}{1 - x + \sqrt{2x + x^2}}} + \sqrt{\dfrac{1 - x + \sqrt{2x + x^2}}{1 - x - \sqrt{2x + x^2}}}$

3. Prove the rules for pointing in the multiplication and division of decimals.

4. Solve the following equations—

(α) $\begin{cases} \dfrac{m}{x} + \dfrac{n}{y} = 1 \\ \dfrac{n}{x} + \dfrac{m}{y} = 1 \end{cases}$

(β) $2x^2 + 11x + 15 = 0$

(γ) $\begin{cases} x^4 + y^4 = 82 \\ x + y = 4 \end{cases}$

5. Find a number of two digits, which is three times the sum of its digits, and such that the difference between the digits is 5.

6. If any number of fractions be equal, show that each of them

$$=\frac{\text{sum of any multiples of the numerators}}{\text{sum of the same multiples of the denominators}}.$$

If $\dfrac{x}{b+c-a} = \dfrac{y}{c+a-b} = \dfrac{z}{a+b-c}$, show that

$$(b-c)\,x + (c-a)\,y + (a-b)\,z = 0.$$

7. Prove that $a^0 = 1$, and $a^{\frac{1}{m}} = \sqrt[m]{a}$.

Is any assumption necessary in order that this may be true?

8. *Investigate* a rule for finding the sum of n terms of an arithmetical progression.

In the series of $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{9} + \frac{4}{27} -$ &c., find s (1) when $n = 5$, (2) when $n =$ infinity.

9. When does one quantity vary (1) directly, (2) inversely, as another?

If x varies as y, prove that $x^2 + y^2$ will vary as $x^2 - y^2$.

10. Expand $\dfrac{a^3}{(a^3 - x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$ in a series of ascending powers of x by means of the Binomial theorem, writing down the first 4 terms and the rth term.

11. Express the numbers 957 and 23·125 in the septenary scale.

SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS ON LAW.

ELEMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

1. What checks on the royal authority existed at the accession of Henry VII., and how far were they effective?
2. Give the best account you can of the Petition of Right, the Act of Union between England and Scotland, the Act of Settlement.
3. What is the Mutiny Bill, and what characteristics distinguish it from other Bills?
4. In what reign and under what circumstances did the principal struggle take place in the English Parliament on the question whether public functionaries should have seats in the House of Commons?
5. In what particular do the rules of evidence observed in cases of high treason differ from those ordinarily observed in Criminal Procedure?
6. What were the illegal methods resorted to by Charles I. to raise money?
7. What were the questions of Parliamentary Privilege involved in the cases of (1) John Wilkes, (2) Sir F. Burdett respectively? Give some account of the proceedings in each case.
8. What were the Statute of Fines, the Peerage Bill, the Grenville Act?
9. What were the charges brought against Sir T. More, Lord Clarendon, Sir J. Fenwick, Doctor Sacheverell?
10. By what class of persons was the electoral franchise in ancient boroughs originally possessed?

ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

1. How is the title created to property seized at sea as hostile or contraband?
2. How is a title by first discovery to a new country completed, and how may it be forfeited?
3. Under what circumstances was the convention of Closter-Seven concluded, and why was it repudiated?
4. What is the rule of International Law as to the Liability to confiscation in war of obligations contracted on the public faith of the state? When may the rule be considered to have been settled?
5. When a state is conquered and afterwards recovers its independence, in what position are purchasers who have bought parts of the public domain during the foreign occupation?
6. What are droits of Admiralty?
7. What is meant by saying that judgments of a court of prize are *in Rem*?
8. What laws govern the *form* of the will made by a person domiciled abroad who possesses personalty at home?
9. In what respects was it attempted by the American government, after the recognition of its independence by Great Britain, to vary the law of nations by treaties with European powers?
10. What were the alleged breaches of the treaty of Amiens which caused it to be set aside?
11. In what case does the proximity of neutral territory or water have the effect of invalidating a capture made on the high sea?

ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

1. What is meant by the expression "res gestæ" in relation to evidence?
2. Explain the rule as to discrediting your own witness.
3. State generally the nature of the questions which may be asked in re-examination.
4. In what degree is the liberty allowed to "expert" witnesses greater than that allowed to ordinary witnesses?
5. State the alterations which have been effected by statute in the competence of parties to give evidence, and explain how the change affects the proceedings of Committees of the House of Commons.
6. What peculiarities apply to the proof of pedigree?
7. How is the judgment of a Court of Record proved, and how that of a Court not of Record?
8. Distinguish between legal presumptions and presumptions of fact, and between disputable and conclusive presumptions. Give examples of each.
9. Enumerate some of the subjects of which judicial notice can be taken.
10. How is a will proved?
11. What is the Roll of Parliament, in what custody is it kept, and on what conditions may it be inspected?

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. What commodity does Adam Smith regard as the measure of the value of other commodities, and on what grounds?
2. How is it that the profits in some employments are greater than in others.
3. What is Adam Smith's view of the rent of land, and in what respect does it differ from that of later writers on the subject?

4. What is meant by a *legal tender?* What is the law on this subject in England?
5. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of a metallic and a paper currency.
6. Explain and illustrate the difference between productive and unproductive labour.
7. Show in detail how moral qualities may have an economical value.
8. Define *capital.* Explain and illustrate the difference between *fixed* and *circulating* capital.
9. How is the *real wealth* of a nation to be measured?
10. Explain the nature and effects of Trades' Unions.

London: Printed by Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross.

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My Dear Sir

With reference to our
[con]versation this morning,
[it] is thought to be desirable
[tha]t I should again see
[you] personally, to discuss
further arrangements
[wh]ich may be necessary
[un]der the circumstances

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